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U.S. VIEW ON GENERAL ELECTION DISCUSSED

BK071416 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 7 Feb 83

[From the "Australian Insight" Program]

[Text] Mr Fraser became prime minister 8 years ago after the dismissal of the Whitlam labor government by the then governor general, Sir John Kerr. The following election was embittered by the way in which--as many people saw it--the machinery of state had been misused to get rid of Prime Minister Whitlam's government.

It was even suggested at the time that agencies of the United States Government, specifically the CIA or Central Intelligence Agency, might have played a part in toppling the labor government. Now with the possibility that another labor government could come to power in Australia after 5 March, and with an American administration equally as conservative as the one which held office in 1975, how does Washington view the possibility of a change of direction in Australian federal politics with the possibility of Bill Hayden as the new foreign minister in a Hawke labor government? Washington correspondent Richard Palfreyan reports!

[Begin recording] During the past few months in Washington I have had several opportunities to ask senior American State Department officials how the Reagan administration would react to a labor government in Canberra. The question invariably invokes an embarrassed nonanswer--an evasiveness that's not characteristic of official Washington.

The reaction is perhaps understandable and it has little to do with any built-in American bias towards the Australian labor party or its policies. First, and probably most significantly, administration and State Department officials are very wary of passing comment on the internal political processes of another Western nation, particularly in the case of a long-time ally like Australia. Second, in the conservative coalition of Malcolm Fraser.

Both Democrat and Republican administrations have enjoyed (?total) support from Mr Fraser, who in the eyes of the Reagan administration, is a staunch ally of American foreign policies in many areas of the world.

The Fraser government has supported the United States in its Middle East initiative, on arms control, on Poland and on Afghanistan. Malcolm Fraser personally is seen as a Western leader who is tough, single-minded and a staunch supporter of an American administration which has more than its fair share of critics abroad.

American business leaders too appear to show a preference for the conservative they know in Canberra. Now, that is not to say that the administration and American businessmen will throw up their hands in horror at a change of government in Australia. Bob Hawke is well known in this country. He has spent a lot of time both here in Washington and in New York. Those who have met him are impressed by his capability, by his flexibility and by his moderate central role in labor politics. Mr Hawke's succession to the leadership will undoubtedly allay some American fears that a labor government would adopt some of the more leftwing stances on issues such as U.S. bases in Australia, staging flights of B-52's, visits by nuclear ships and foreign investment policy.

In a careful answer to the prospect of dealing with a labor government in Canberra, American officials stressed that these issues can be dealt with as they arise. Washington would expect a period of readjustment and perhaps even fiction over some of the issues, should there be a change of government in Australia. But officials point out that essentially both the major parties in Australia are committed to the alliance and that differences can be accommodated.

There's still a rankling here over allegations from within the labor party that the CIA or other covert American interference was involved in the downfall of the Whitlam government. Within the State Department, officials are quick to privately express anger that such thoughts are even entertained. The CIA itself as well as Vice President George Bush have denied any such interference, and continued questions by Australian-based journalists in Washington are met with almost curt reassurances that the United States does not meddle in the internal politics of a friendly ally.

Whatever lies behind the events of 1975, it appears certain that Washington wishes to remain well clear of any suggestion that it might be playing political favorite in an Australian election. [End recording]

CSO: 4200/357

BRIEFS

BORDER INCURSION PROBLEMS--The Australian defense minister, Mr Sinclair, is to have talks in Papua New Guinea soon on border incursion problems with the neighboring Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. Mr Sinclair, who has just returned from a visit to Indonesia, says he will be asking government officials in Port Moresby for their views on the border problem. He says Australia is concerned about the extent to which the Indonesians carry out what they call hot pursuit operations into Papua New Guinea. The Australian defense minister said he had noted that there had been a number of force landings inside Papua New Guinea by Indonesian helicopter patrols. Mr Sinclair said that during his visit to Indonesia he had been told that a recent visit to Jakarta by the Papua New Guinea foreign minister, Mr Namaliu, had helped to ease tensions over the border problem. [Text] [BK011229 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 83]

CSO: 4200/357

PAMPHLET CIRCULATED FOR GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS

BK140531 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Unattributed article: "A Pamphlet"]

[Summary] "The distribution of political pamphlets, which once flourished amid the waves of political movements in Burma, has virtually disappeared from the scene following the usurpation of power by the military government. As democratic rights diminished after 1962, pamphlets directed at the military government sporadically appeared here and there like a sort of guerrilla warfare.

"Pamphlets seen these days on the eastern side of the Salween River are of a different category. They can be seen on the bushes just beside the trails in forested areas. The pamphlet is addressed 'to the junior officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the military government's army.' The pamphlet is printed in three colors--red, blue and black."

There is a cartoon strip at the back of the pamphlet which satirizes the hopeless situation of the military clique, the Burma socialist program party and the mercenary army.

The opening page of the pamphlet questions the reader with the bold headline: "Do you know?" Under the topic, the pamphlet discusses "the military government spending more than 1.37 billion kyat in the 1982-83 budget for the mercenary army--which is twice the amount for the education sector and four times the amount for health programs."

It also says that "the number one boss of the military clique, since the time of the British imperialists, personally took charge of suppressing the people who opposed imperialism in Pyinmana District, in Arakan state and in other areas; and that the bosses of the clique now have private estates, investments and bank accounts abroad. Finally, it discusses how more than 5,000 mercenaries of the military government were killed or wounded in the 1979-80 so-called 'king conqueror' operation. The 33d infantry regiment alone suffered more than 100 killed and many others wounded. A total of 117 soldiers, including the regimental commander and 5 other officers, from that regiment were taken prisoner.

"Turning to another page, one can see an open letter from the political department of the people's army addressed to junior officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the armed forces of the military clique." The letter opens with remarks on the dangerous nature of the mission the soldiers are undertaking upon in the liberated region. "The letter also says: During the negotiations for ending the civil war and building peace in the country, it was explained by the Burma Communist Party that it was not fighting the civil war out of choice, but because successive reactionary governments, including the military clique, started the war. While this was being explained, representatives of the military clique who have become rich through this war, unilaterally halted the negotiations."

The pamphlet also asks the soldiers about the living conditions of their families and other people while they themselves are risking their lives, about the luxuries enjoyed by the military clique, about the attitude people have toward the military clique and about the plight of people accompanying the soldiers as porters. The pamphlet then says "after correctly considering the facts above, we believe that there is no reason for you to aim your guns at us. In conclusion, it says: Although we have no personal grudge against you, we can only react in accordance with the actions you take in this war."

The pamphlet also carries the lyrics of a song depicting the life of a mercenary soldier, a poem concerning the hardships of people working as porters, and the broadcasting schedule of the voice of the people of Burma.

"Will the junior officers, noncommissioned officers and privates in the mercenary army get the chance to read the pamphlet? Will they circulate the pamphlet among their friends? Will they get the chance to keep it? Although many questions remain, the pamphlets, which only report facts, will no doubt be welcomed by justice-loving people."

COMBAT NEWS FROM MYITKYINA AREA

BK300850 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT
30 Jan 83

["Combat news from eastern and northeastern areas of Myitkyina"]

[Text] The people and people's army in the eastern and northeastern areas of Myitkyina are courageously fighting back against the offensive launched into the liberated areas by the military government's mercenaries.

Since 16 September 1982, there have been 10 clashes in Chipwi region, northeast of Myitkyina. In these battles, 33 enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 15th, 29th and 31st infantry regiments were killed, 37 were wounded and 2 others were taken prisoner. One carbine and four G-3's were also seized from the enemy.

In (Chanmaw-hpo) region there have been 22 clashes since 4 December 1982. Almost 30 enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 15th infantry regiment were wounded. One mine and six 81-mm mortar were seized from the enemy.

As a result of mine warfare by the people between 10 and 20 December, several enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 21st infantry regiment were killed or wounded.

CSO: 4211/17

TROOPS POISED TO ATTACK KAREN BASE

BK150400 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Feb 83 p 6

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak--Fighting between Burmese Government troops and Karen Rebel guerrillas has intensified and the Burmese forces appear set to mount an attack on an important Karen stronghold, about 10 km north of this border town, Governor Charoensuk Silaphan said yesterday.

The governor told the nation that sporadic fighting for control of the Karen National Union (KNU) stronghold opposite Tambon Wangkha was reported and is seen as a prelude to a major battle against the rebel jungle base.

The Burmese troops were reported to be advancing towards the Wangkha stronghold after they attacked another Karen stronghold in Palu, about 18 km south of this border town, the governor said.

The Rangoon Government has thrown about 6,000-10,000 soldiers into the current military offensive aimed at all four Karen strongholds on the other side of the border river of Moei.

The governor said the dry season offensive, launched 9 February, is expected to be the fiercest ever. The Burmese troops employed in the offensive were mobilized from Rangoon and the border province of Myawadi.

One highly-placed source told the nation that the guerrillas of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), the army led by the KNU, are expected to put up strong resistance to defend their Wangkha stronghold.

"They have to because the stronghold is their major financial source. The KNU collects the bulk of its taxes from commodities sent through the stronghold from the Thai side," he said.

Bankers in this border town estimated that taxes collected by the KNU from the cross-border trade at the stronghold amounted to more than 300 million baht annually.

CSO: 4200/359

BRIEFS

COMBAT NEWS FROM WA REGIONS--Combat news from northern Wa region: On 27 January, the people and the people's army fought back against, and repulsed the attack by the military government's army column on the people's administrative office in (Win Shin) township, northern Wa region. The enemy force left behind 9 bodies and suffered almost 30 wounded. Seven enemy soldiers were taken prisoner. The people's army seized 1 pistol, 3 carbines, 1 G-2, 2 G-3's and 1 other firearm--a total of 8 assorted weapons--more than 4,000 rounds of ammunition and 1 wireless transmitter set. Combat news from southern Wa region: On 29 January, the enemy force which infiltrated into Man Pak area in Man Manghseng Township was attacked. The attack killed two enemy soldiers and wounded another. On 1 February, an attack by a small people's militia unit in Man Pak area killed three enemy soldiers. A similar attack in (Shu Gon) killed three more enemy soldiers. [Text] [BK060931 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 6 Feb 83]

1982 BATTLE REPORT--The people and people's army in the eastern part of Keng Tung region has continued to courageously smash the mercenary army units of the Ne Win-san Yu military government. In 1982, there were a total of 228 small- and large-scale battles in which a total of 763 enemy soldiers were put out of action--353 enemy soldiers killed, 371 others wounded and 39, including 27 defense volunteers, were taken prisoner. In addition, 109 assorted weapons and almost 30 mules were captured from the enemy. Six military vehicles and more than 20 bridges used by the military government's mercenaries were also destroyed. ["Comprehensive Account of Battles Fought in Eastern Part of Keng Tung Region in 1982"] [Text] [BK060925 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 6 Feb 83]

KARENS ATTACKED NEAR BORDER--Tak--Heavy fighting erupted between Burmese Government troops and Karen rebel forces at Pak Mae Prab inside Burma opposite Mae Sot District yesterday morning and was continuing this morning, police reported. Both sides used various heavy weapons, including mortars, to fire on each other. Tak Governor Charoensuk Silaphan said that about 300 to 400 Karen civilians had fled from Burma to the villages of Ban Palu and Ban Mae Konken inside Thailand this morning to escape the fighting. Deputy Police Superintendent of Tak, Pol Lt-Col Winyu Chaempanya, said that the Burmese operation against the Karen rebels began at 8 a.m. yesterday when the Burmese forces fired mortars into Pak Mae Prab, a stronghold of the Karen who then

started to fight back at the Burmese forces. The report said the Burmese also sent in reinforcements to Ban Palu in an attempt to capture this Major Karen Base. The governor said that there was a report of fierce fighting between the two forces at Ban Palu and Ban Konken at 8:15 a.m. this morning which led to an influx of Karen civilians. He said he expected more Karen civilians would take shelter in Thailand if the fighting carried on for a long time. So far no mortar shells had reportedly landed on Thai soil, he said. He believed that the attack on the Karen rebel forces by the Burmese troops this year would be more intense. [Text] [BK110821 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Feb 83 p 1]

CSO: 4200/359

'INDONESIA TIMES' SUPPORTS SFRY STAND ON SIHANOUK

BK100917 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 5 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Not to Dramatise Prince Sihanouk's Presence"]

[Text] In his statement to the press at Wisma Negara [state house] day before yesterday, the Yugoslavian foreign minister, Mr Lazar Mojsov, said that the presence or the absence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the non-alignment summit next month in New Delhi, should not be very much dramatised so that it might not impede the summit. He stressed that the holding of the summit was very important to tackle international problems and all non-alignment leaders ought to be able to help solve the danger of the international conflict due to the confrontation of the giant powers, instead of worsening it.

At the same time, he emphasized that Yugoslavia recognised the coalition government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and strongly supported his presence at the summit.

In other words, according to the foreign minister, we may support and fight for the presence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the summit as much as possible, yet we should not dramatise the presence so as not to impede the holding of the summit.

This is indeed a realistic attitude. This attitude is much the same as that of Indonesia. After all, the statement was made by Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov after profound talks and discussions on the topic were held between President Suharto and his assistants and President Stambolic and his assistants. As the result of the talks both sides agreed that the non-alignment movement should remain intact, pure, authoritative, united and strong to tackle and solve different international problems.

At the state dinner to honour President Stambolic of Yugoslavia, held on Wednesday evening, President Suharto expressed that he considered the New Delhi non-alignment summit to be very important and the hope that it would give the right historic answers for the improvement of the present world. He further said that the non-alignment movement could play a very important role in the creation of a new world order, providing better justice. President Suharto suggested that the summit should thrash out the economic and development cooperation in the non-alignment movement, because when it was carried out with firm and con-

centrated efforts, it "would surely improve our fate and that of the world through a new world economic order."

With such a high hope pinned on the summit and the movement, certainly Indonesia would not wish for anything to impede the holding of the summit and the unity of the movement, including the question of the presence of Prince Sihanouk. Utmost effort must be made to secure invitation for Prince Sihanouk, but this should not cause split in the movement and the summit to be impeded.

Indonesia, Yugoslavia and India and other like minded member countries should maintain a close rank to thwart any attempt to harm the movement and the summit. This position, maintained in our previous editorials, is our firm position. Our friends and all the member countries shou'd relaise that in the final analysis the holding of the summit is greater than Prince Sihanouk's or somebody else's presence, however much we wish his presence.

CSO: 4200/358

SIHANOUK PRESENCE AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT URGED

BK091335 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0848 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Feb (ANTARA-OANA)--The presence or absence of Prince Sihanouk, president of the democratic coalition government of Kampuchea, in the next non-aligned summit in New Delhi scheduled for March will pose a "serious test-case" for the movement, a member of parliament told the press here Wednesday.

Amin Iskandar, member of the House Commission I representing the Islamic development unity party faction, said the test-case will be even much heavier for India to tackle both as the summit host and as a founder of non-alignment.

The House Commission I deals with foreign affairs.

In his view, the burning issue of Kampuchean representation in the forthcoming 7th non-aligned summit originated from the previous Havana summit in 1979 which had decided to keep the seat of Kampuchea vacant in the movement.

Amin Iskandar said the Havana decision has been taken not only without consensus but was also in disagreement with the views of the majority of the participating countries.

He said he understood the stance taken by India which was also decided to keep the seat of Kampuchea vacant in the 7th summit on consideration that the country has recognized the Heng Samrin regime and wants to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union all at once.

But India as a founder of non-aligned movement should have a moral obligation to maintain the principles of non-alignment, including the principles of non-intervention and peaceful solution of issues.

As far as India is concerned, Amin Iskandar went on to say, the problem does not concern procedural and constitutional substance any longer but rather moral obligation.

Given the past experience, the organizing committee of non-aligned summits in the future should consist of what he called "a group of non-aligned member countries," including founder nations such as India, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Burma and Egypt in addition to the hosting country, the MP suggested.

Commenting on Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's statement in the House of Representatives (DPR) Tuesday that Indonesia and other Asean as well as non-aligned member countries are resolved to launch a move to invite Sihanouk to the new Delhi summit, Amin Iskandar said that "the stance of Asean and non-aligned nations to maintain the non-alignment principles is logical."

Asean groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. The non-aligned movement involves 97 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The stance is also justifiable, given the majority of the world community, including the United Nations have recognized the existence of the democratic coalition government of Kampuchea under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk.

Viewed from the international and constitutional points of view of non-aligned movement, it is only logical that Sihanouk should be invited to the New Delhi summit, Amin Iskandar contended.

CSO: 4200/358

COMMENTARY ON USSR RESTRAINING SRV IN KAMPUCHEA

BK121531 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The outcome of Mikhail Kapitsa's Visit to Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, during his southeast Asian tour, left Bangkok for Hanoi last Wednesday. An AFP dispatch from Bangkok Friday quoted Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong as saying that the Soviet deputy foreign minister's stopover in Hanoi indicated Vietnam might have some new proposals. However, the details of the new Vietnamese proposals are yet to be known.

Kapitsa was in Bangkok for 3 days and following his departure from the Thai capital the Thai Foreign Ministry Friday issued a statement that the Soviet Union was trying to restrain the Vietnamese forces from launching another attack across the Thai border. In view of the Thai Foreign Ministry statement, the question now is: What was the outcome of Kapitsa's stopover in Hanoi?

If the outcome confirmed the Thai Foreign Ministry statement, then the Soviet Union has become a new factor in restraining Vietnam from escalating its military activities in Kampuchea.

As is known, before Kapitsa embarked on his southeast Asian tour, there were some factors which restrained Vietnam from carrying out a military escalation. The first factor was the establishment of the Kampuchean coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The second factor was the growing unity of the five Asean member countries following the establishment of the Kampuchean coalition government. The third factor was the Sino-Soviet rapprochement launched before the death of President Brezhnev. The fourth factor was the nonaligned movement's pressure on India to invite Sihanouk to New Delhi early next month. With Kapitsa's visit to southeast Asia, the Soviet Union now has become the fifth factor which is restraining Vietnam from launching a military escalation in Kampuchea.

Vietnam was still stepping up its military activities at the Kampuchea-Thai border when Kapitsa arrived in Bangkok early this week. However, it would be very difficult for Vietnam not to adapt itself to these five objective factors. A change in the Vietnamese attitude will certainly take place following Kapitsa's stopover in Hanoi.

CSO: 4213/512

EAST JAVA OFFICE ISSUES 1982 EXPORT FIGURES

BK011205 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1020 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Feb (ANTARA-OANA)--In spite of the lingering world economic recession, the East Java reports value in 1982 recorded an increase of U.S. \$1,633,572 or 0.61 percent compared to that of the previous year.

The total exports of East Java in 1982 were valued at U.S. \$2 9,304,349 against only total of U.S. \$267,670,777 in 1982.

Made up of 20 kinds of export commodities, the East Java exports in 1982 totalled 817,436,759 kgs, chief of the East Java trade office Donnie Jatnika said in Surabaya last week.

The East Java export commodities which increased both in volumes and value in 1982 comprised plywood, coffee, dried cassava, leather, fresh/frozen shrimps, rattan, sawn timber, transfusion liquids and cigarettes.

The East Java export commodity which decreased both in volume and value during the period were rice chaff, tobacco, copra cake, corn chaff, shrimp cake, frog legs and palm oil.

The export commodity of East Java which rose in volume but dropped in value last year were rubber, molasses, alcohol, monosodium glutamate and other such products.

The number of countries importing the East Java commodities also increased from 47 to 52 states with Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore CMA [as received] West Germany, and the United States as the main buyers of the provinces products.

Donnie Jatnika attributed the increase of East Java's certain commodities to the increasing demands from the overseas markets for the goods concerned.

As to the increase of the coffee exports Donnie Jatnika said the coffee boom was ascribed to the multiplied exports of such commodity to such non-quota countries as Taiwan, South Korea, the People's Republic of China, Turkey, Morocco and Egypt.

The increase of the East Java plywood export, according to Jatnika, was triggered off by the implementation of the three ministerial (comprising the ministers of trade, of agriculture and of industries) joint decision banning the country's export of logs.

Such a government decree has resulted in the increasing demands in more consumer countries for the Indonesian plywood.

The prevailing wars in several hemispheres of the world have also boosted the Indonesian exports of transfusion liquids.

Meanwhile, East Java trade authority also said that the province's export value in 1983 was projected to achieve a total of U.S. \$355,592,277.

A conceptional and integrated efforts has been made by the East Java trade development board in a bid to boost the province's exports this year, Donnie Jatnika said.

CSO: 4200/358

CHEA SOTH SUMMARIZES 1982 ACHIEVEMENTS IN ECONOMY

Part I

BK131144 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Part I of report by Chea Soth, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, delivered to and adopted by the Fourth Session of the National Assembly--recorded, date not given]

[Text] Over the past 3 years, since the liberation from the genocidal regime of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, our progress and achievements have been great and we should be proud of them. At the start of 1982 our people throughout the country continued to courageously and bravely raise the spirit of awareness, made immense efforts in production as well as in the struggle, and won new victories in carrying out all economic and social tasks and in the struggle against the reactionaries' maneuvers and destructive activities.

The greatest and most outstanding achievement was in agricultural production, which obtained good results in many fields, particularly in rice production. People throughout the country made great efforts to push ahead production, reclaim ricefields, lengthen the cultivation period to expand the area to be transplanted, implement ordinary scientific measures, expand the area to be transplanted with new rice strains in a number of areas, and implement intensive cultivation. The 1982 weather conditions were fairly good. Because of this, the total annual cultivated surface was doubled, compared to 1979, and increased by 300,000 hectares, compared to 1980 and 1981. This figure includes 1,000 hectares of reclaimed land. In brief, the rice grew well. Many localities have already harvested their crops and the yield was fairly good. For example, in Kratie Province, the average yield was over 1.8 metric tons per hectare. In a number of provinces, such as Takeo, there were 1,500 hectares planted with new rice strands which yielded 2.2 metric tons per hectare and in Kandal Province there were 1,400 hectares yielding 2.5 metric tons per hectare, and so on.

Along with the restoration of food crops, production of other crops was also increased compared to previous years. In particular, the 1982 annual production of industrial crops doubled 1981 production. Animal husbandry was rapidly restored; the number of oxen and buffaloes was up by 9 percent, while that of pigs by 22 percent.

The area cultivated in rubber trees, which had been restored and exploited, increased by 3,000 hectares. Production of crepe rubber was up by 75 percent; the amount of fish caught increased by 40 percent; the quantity of exploited timber increased fivefold compared to 1981; and the exploitation of forest and geological resources were started and had greatly expanded compared to previous years.

In industry, a number of central industrial enterprises braved difficulties and increased production to tobacco, alcohol, liquor, soft drinks, plastic cups to collect latex, and so on. Industrial enterprises in localities made their first step toward development in the restoration of industry. In Phnom Penh production of small industries, particularly handicrafts, continued to develop fairly well and produced many things to fulfill the real needs of the people.

The communications and transport service made great efforts to repair bridges, roads and transport means, actively fulfilled all production duties and contributed to the people's lives. The posts and telecommunications service made efforts to expand the establishment of postal networks, increase of quantity and quality of local service and develop telecommunications networks with other countries.

Infrastructure work is a new task for the majority of our cadres and workers, therefore many difficulties were encountered. However, localities and departments put all of their efforts into and completed many buildings which concretely served production and other activities. These included hydroelectric and communications structures, warehouses, hospitals, and schools etc. In sum, the quality of the restoration of these structures was assured.

Export: Although still low compared real needs, the initial efforts were greater than those of previous years. Trade achieved an important success in implementing the task of purchasing paddy. Based on this, the state had well fulfilled the foodstuff needs of cadres, personnel, workers and soldiers. The purchase of other categories of agricultural products and forest subproducts increased compared to previous years. The amount of goods sold by the state trade increased by 22 percent compared to previous years. Subsidiaries of state trade continued to be expanded. In a number of localities, we sold goods directly to the people and this pleased them very much.

In finance and banking affairs, efforts were made to satisfy the needs of production and construction duties, regulate the circulation of goods and fulfill the duty to serve the people.

Health education and cultural services continued to develop and achieved many important successes. In the field of general education, there were 1,690,000 [figures as heard] students in the 1982-1983 school year. This number surpassed that of the previous regimes and included 1.6 million students in the first degree, 87,400 in the second, and 3,600 in the third [figures as heard]. Education in primary schools and kindergartens made initial progress and the campaign against illiteracy was accelerated. A number of districts and many communes had already achieved their goal.

In the field of training cadres and workers, the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, the higher pedagogical school, the Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Institute of Technology, and professional training centers, in the 1982-1983 school year, received 600 students at universities and higher education establishments, and another 1,140 enrolled at professional training centers in the first and second grades.

In the field of public health, big progress was made in hygiene, preventive medicine, the fight against epidemic diseases and production of pharmaceutical products, traditional medicine. The quality of consultation and treatment was raised. Currently, each province has, on average, 272 beds for patients. Care for the disabled and orphans continued to be highly valued by our state.

The dissemination of information, culture, sport and physical education continued to develop. The movement of mass culture and art made progress in a number of rural areas and made an active contribution to the emulation of people and combatants in the militia force to brave difficulties, advance the implementation of all the duties to build and defend the country, and respond to the aspirations of the people's way of life and fighting spirit.

In summary, 4 years after the liberation from the genocidal regime of the traitorous Pol Pot clique, our people throughout the country have constantly raised the spirit of bravery and courage in the struggle and sacrifice for production aimed at successfully carrying out the duties to defend and rebuild the beloved fatherland. We have gradually braved the innumerable difficulties and reversed the course of a completely ruined and upside down economy.

In only a short period, we have been and are currently restoring and reorganizing life in a society which is, basically, returning to normal. We have also achieved great successes, of which we are very proud, in restoring production, regulating goods and money circulation, restoring and developing all the cultural, and health education services. In particular, we have won important victories on the food production front.

Although our people's way of life still faces difficulties and shortages, generally speaking, we have gone past the danger of famine. Furthermore, compared to the past few years, we have greatly improved our living standards --both materially and culturally. Order and social security have been definitely assured over the whole country. Over the past 4 years, our people have put in every effort and achieved immense successes in the economic and social fields. These are the brilliant results of our great and successive victories on the battlefield over the maneuvers, guerrilla warfare, destructive activities and psychological warfare of the reactionary clique under the instigation of its master. They are also the results of the progress and important achievements in the work of strengthening the state power at all levels, reconstruction and the development of revolutionary forces throughout the country. This is the brilliant victory of the powerful force of the people who are uniting as one under our PRK regime. This great and happy victory was first born under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our party and state, and is

a brilliant result of the spirit of patriotism, bravery, courage and sacrifice in the struggle and in production of the entire people and our people's armed forces with the assistance, full of high proletarian internationalist spirit, of all the brothers and friends of our country.

Those achievements, and more importantly the current good progress of our people's way of life, provide further proof that the situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to ask the National Assembly to express great and sincere admiration for the entire people, all the combatants in the armed forces--army, militia force and police--workers, peasants and intellectuals who have raised the spirit of patriotism, unanimously united as one, bravely and courageously fought, showed efforts and initiatives in production, and successfully implemented all the duties to build and defend the fatherland. [applause] We would like to express profound gratitude to the parties, governments and peoples of all fraternal socialist countries--in particular the SRV, the LPDR and the Soviet Union. We sincerely thank the governments and peoples of all friendly countries, international organizations, communist and workers' parties, and all the progressive peoples the world over who have sincerely supported and assisted us.

Part II

BK131724 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Part II of report by Chea Soth, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, delivered to and adopted by the Fourth Session of the First National Assembly --recorded, date not given]

[Text] In 1983 and the following years we must mobilize all the efforts of the whole people, whole party, and all sectors and levels to develop the achievements already won, continue to step up national defense and security work, strive hard to overcome initial difficulties, put full efforts to seize even greater successes in the military and political fields and create conditions for a gradual progress in the economic and social sectors.

In order to successfully implement the above-mentioned common targets, the state plan of 1983 must firmly grasp the following noteworthy tasks:

1. To develop all possibilities to accelerate agriculture production, forest exploitation, fishing, rubber plantation, industry and handicrafts, particularly, focus on increasing production of foodstuffs, stabilizing the supply of electricity and augmenting production of a number of consumer goods while rapidly developing production of export-oriented crops. All sectors and levels should clearly note that this is the most essential economic task. To accomplish all of the immediate revolutionary tasks, we must develop all potentials in the country and spare no efforts to increase production as much as possible to meet the needs of the people's livelihood and the national defense struggle and to restore the economy step by step.

2. Besides accelerating production, it is imperative to further improve the distribution and circulation of goods and diligently implement all measures geared to the intensification of production of industrial goods necessary for everyday's use and sale in exchange for the purchase of rice, other agricultural products and forestry and fishing products. Develop the role of state trade service in broadening the sale of goods in markets, mobilizing and controlling sources of goods and selling goods directly to the people. Closely coordinate trade, prices, finances and currency circulation aimed at serving and accelerating production, while practicing thrift, striving to stabilize the economic and financial situation of the state, bringing stability to the markets and the people's living standard and working hard to eliminate all kinds of waste.

3. To intensify the combination of economic efforts with efforts in national defense, ensure the supply of food for the armed forces and ensure security of communications and various important economic bases. The army units must thoroughly carry out the duty of fighting the enemy. While undergoing training in preparation for combat, they should perform the task of ensuring protection for the economic sector and assisting the people in production. In concrete action, they must diligently participate in production efforts. Economic and social departments and offices and various enterprises must thoroughly implement their specialized tasks while performing ideological and organizational work to oppose the subversive activities of the enemy.

4. To promote exports and broadly expand economic cooperation with fraternal socialist countries. This is a task of strategic significance for our country both in the present and in the distant future. It is aimed at accelerating economic restoration and development. As of 1983, measures should be taken to diligently guide and encourage the people, localities and sectors to increase production, ensure quality and rapidly raise the number of agricultural and forest products for export. We must also actively implement import measures and augment the sources of industrial and agricultural goods for 1983 while making provisions for 1984. It is imperative to broadly develop Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos economic relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

5. To pay attention to improving the living standard of the people, focusing on the living conditions in the mountainous regions and border areas and take care of cadres, employees and workers, particularly in the rubber plantation regions and Phnom Penh.

6. To consolidate and raise the quality of education, health and cultural services.

7. To improve the leading and managing apparatuses of the economic sector, promote the statistical work and implement for the first time the monitoring work at the grassroots level to assist the leadership in assessing targets of the economic and cultural tasks for the coming years; examine and promulgate a number of laws, decrees, policies, rules and regulations concerning economic thriftiness; pay attention to the ideological and organizational work in ministries, offices and enterprises; and promote the mass movements of emulation to carry out immediate revolutionary tasks.

The following are the principal tasks and measures for each sector.

I. Agricultural production, fishing and forestry:

1. Agriculture--While coordinating efforts with sectors, levels and the people in general, continue to win successes in the agricultural production field; mobilize forces to increase rice production and promote other crops while focusing especially on corn, food crops and industrial crops; develop animal husbandry in order to more completely meet the people's need in food and keep one part of it in store as raw materials for industry; rapidly develop agricultural products for export; encourage the people to implement technical measures and intensive cropping, which has already been put into practice, in order to increase yields; further expand areas for rice production; and continue to reclaim land in order to increase production. Each province and district must instruct regions with fertile land to create conditions for the people to increase yield and promote efforts to reclaim more fallow land.

The projected total area for all types of crops in 1983 is approximately 2 million hectares, an increase of 150,000 to 200,000 hectares compared with 1982.

--Rice production: The annual projected rice acreage is 1.76 million hectares, an increase of 150,000 hectares. The average rice yield is 1.22 metric tons per hectare. It is imperative to make every effort to achieve a total rice production of 2.1-2.3 million metric tons. On average, each person should produce over 300 kg of rice.

--Dry-season rice: The acreage is 155,000 hectares, the yield is 2 metric tons per hectare and the production is 310,000 metric tons.

There should be guidelines and large-scale encouragement for the implementation of measures that the peasants can undertake, including such activities as plowing and transplanting simultaneously and in time with the season, using good seeds, preserving water, weeding, adding fertilizer, minimizing waste during harvest, opening short-term courses to train peasants in planting techniques, and organizing model ricefields to demonstrate intensive cropping in districts and communes to enable the people to directly see the results on the spot.

Cadres must directly engage in these activities and encourage the people to join them so as to develop good experiences in time and systematically and to ingrain in the people step by step the habit of thinking and the desire to gradually improve their living standard.

Regarding the dry-season rice: Select areas where there is sufficient water to get maximum results out of the use of seeds and fertilizer. During the rainy season, while relying on rainwater along with the irrigation works, it is imperative to expand acreage for early cropping by using early rice seeds such as IR-36 and other strains so that harvest can be made in August or September and another early rice crop can be planted.

Encourage the people to build ricefield embankments to preserve water, repair existing dikes, small reservoirs and ditches, and funnel water in and out of ricefields with the use of waterwheels and scoops. Continue to build more irrigation works, organize the control and distribution of water, and exploit to the maximum the use of irrigation works already open to service. A total of 160,000 hectares of additional land should be reclaimed. Organize sharing and redistribution of cattle and buffalo for plowing ricefields between surplus and needy areas. Organize the use of tractors in major land reclamation sectors and in floating rice regions. Make full efforts in 1983 to use tractors for plowing approximately 200,000 hectares of land.

Regarding other crops: The acreage for other crops apart from rice is 240,000 hectares, an increase of 50,000 hectares. They include 90,000 hectares of corn, 50,000 hectares of beans, 12,000 hectares of sesame, 8,500 hectares of sugarcane, 12,000 hectares of tobacco, 2,000 hectares of hemp, 500 to 700 hectares of cotton and so on.

The Agriculture Ministry and the Trade Ministry in coordination with provincial people's revolutionary committees are directly responsible for supervising regions which must focus on the planting of corn, food crops and industrial crops. Besides, they must have measures and clear and specific policies in order to increase direct economic relations between the state and the peasants, encourage production and mobilize the sources of agricultural products into the hands of the state.

Regarding animal husbandry: According to the project, the herd of buffaloes will be increased by 2 percent; the herd of cattle will be increased by 3 percent; the number of pigs will be increased by 7 percent; the size of poultry will also be increased. Encourage the people to raise animals in the families, including employees, cadres, workers and people living in the cities. Pay attention to promote the policy that each village should have at least a head of good breed buffalo or cattle to be used as stud. Organize the people to breed sows in the village to solve the question of the need for sows on the spot.

The agricultural service should strengthen and develop the role of sow-breeder stations and carry out the work of immunizing animals.

The consolidation of solidarity groups in production: The solidarity groups in production, because they enjoy the participation of the overwhelming majority of the people, constitute an important factor creating success in the agricultural field. It is imperative to consolidate the solidarity groups in production with the aim of promoting solidarity among the peasants and stability in the rural areas, developing production and increasing the political and economic relations between the state and peasants and turning them into support bases of the state power in the rural areas for all affairs such as educating and agitating the masses to implement all policies and rules, ensure security in the communes and villages, and so on. Along with consolidating the solidarity groups in production, it is imperative to vigorously develop the family-run economy, encourage the people to work on extra pieces of land to secure additional production of food and other agricultural products.

It is imperative to develop animal husbandry and perform supplementary work to increase income and raise production.

2. Rubber production: The rubber plantations under exploitation cover some 16,000 hectares. The production of crepe rubber is to increase by 70 percent compared with 1982. Efforts should be made to repair power plants, recruit more workers, continue to consolidate organization and management, step up security work and take care of the workers' welfare.

3. Fishing: Reorganize and consolidate solidarity groups in production. Work out a policy of encouraging the people to invest in the fishing business. Correctly implement the relations between the state supplying equipment for fishermen and the fishermen selling fish to the state. According to the project, the fish haul should increase by 7 percent compared with 1982. Organize well the processing of fish and the use of fish to meet local needs and for export. Encourage the people to breed fish in ponds. Begin production of breeder fish. Publicize rules and take measures to protect fish sources.

4. Forestry: Further consolidate and expand solidarity groups in production in timber regions. Organize facilities for transportation. Further expand a number of sawmills. Timber exploitation is projected to increase by 10 percent. Lumber is to be increased by 20 percent. Organize the supply of firewood for Phnom Penh, for the railway sector and for industry. Work out measures to encourage and organize exploitation of other forest products. At the same time, take measures to protect forests and increase lumber production to meet the needs of construction and the people's livelihood.

CSO: 4212/22

CHEA SOTH REPORTS ON 1983 STATE PLAN

BK150236 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Part III of report by Chea South, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of Council of Ministers and minister of planning, delivered to and adopted by the Fourth Session of the National Assembly--recorded, date not given]

[Text] II. Industry and handicrafts:

We need to build a new system of control by raising the sense of responsibility and developing the capacity and sense of mastery of the enterprises in their production efforts to ensure stability and accelerate production. We must do so for various major enterprises first, particularly the electricity plants, textile mills, bicycle and automobile tire factories, cigarette factories and so on, so as to meet the local and export requirements. Publicize the policy of encouragement in order to vigorously promote the production of small industries and handicrafts. Regarding electricity, priority should be given to creating necessary conditions, such as repairing equipment and supplying fuel oil, and the control work should be enhanced to ensure a more effective power supply. Take proper control measures regarding the distribution and consumption of electricity. Priority must be given to supplying electricity to major enterprises and reducing electricity wastage.

Regarding the production of other goods: Increase the production of various goods such as clothes, mosquito netting, blankets, scarves, tobacco, liquors, soft drinks, bowls for the collection of latex, cisterns, all kinds of farm tools, bicycle tires, automobile tires, shoes, sandals, items made of aluminum, bricks, tiles and so forth. The projected net value of industrial products turned out by central enterprises is to increase 4.5 times compared with 1982.

So that industrial production can gradually advance, it is imperative to: Diligently enhance the availability of raw materials and a number of replacement parts necessary for production; make an inventory of existing equipment and equipment which must be procured in order to fully utilize the capacity so as to meet production targets; organize well the exploitation, sale, trading, modification and maintenance of equipment and raw materials for production; organize local production of equipment and raw materials; and cooperate with fraternal countries to produce a number of spare parts.

Regarding the control system: Work out measures to ensure responsibility, put into action a system by which enterprises are responsible for their own investments, losses and profits; implement a contract system, production quotas and incentives to boost production; instill a sense of thrift with equipment; and encourage competition so as to fulfill and overfulfill the plan.

The Industry Ministry, in coordination with the Trade Ministry, must solve the question of properly disposing of manufactured goods. Along with mobilizing and guiding the central enterprises, the Industry Ministry should cooperate with other sectors in assisting and guiding the localities in building and developing local industries. There must be studies in order to disseminate all the policies of encouragement and assistance for handicrafts to exploit the potentials of the local labor forces in a big way and properly use the local management abilities, funds, equipment and raw materials in order to expand production. The collection of raw materials and necessary equipment destined for the productive bases must be organized and they must be of high quality. Handicraft production bases must be advised to concentrate for the immediate future on products which are useful to agriculture and the livelihood of the people, such as farm tools, everyday's use items, construction materials and so forth.

III. Communications, transport and posts:

Regarding communications and transport: The communications service and transportation forces should most actively serve the national defense effort, the agricultural production sector, and the circulation of goods in the country and exports. Of greatest importance is their role in the sale of foodstuffs, agricultural goods and manufactured products for everyday use, and the supply of materials to the industry and construction sector. To guarantee the accomplishment of these tasks, attention should be paid to the reorganization, planning and systematization of the service. Security should be provided to bridges and transportation routes. Means of transportation should be well maintained. The amount of transportation through waterways and by railroad and the use of primitive transportation should be increased. Trucks must be used less to save on fuel oil. Technical ability must be raised to protect equipment and goods. The projected volume of goods to be transported by the communications and transportation sector must increase by 15 percent in metric tonnage and by 50 percent in ton-kilometers.

In repairing and building communications lines, broadly implement the method in which the state and people, the central and local levels are co-sponsors. Implement the policy according to which each locality, each province, district and commune is held responsible for the safety of the local communications lines and is contracted to repair roads and transportation routes in its locality. Work out plans to give priority to the repair and construction of a number of major bridges and roads. The Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts should make specific contracts with departments and localities and work to facilitate transportation and to use appropriate means of transportation for each period, month and quarter. Work out specific control

measures to save fuel oil and maintain transportation means and machines, fulfill transportation obligations, smoothly transport imported goods, overcome the lack of responsibility, eliminate the theft of goods in godowns and increase security to protect equipment and goods.

Regarding the postal service: Continue to expand and consolidate domestic postal, telegram and telephone networks in order to serve the party and state leadership and in response to the peoples needs for correspondence; expand mail services with fraternal socialist countries; and pay attention to ensuring the quality of mail service.

Investment in basic construction projects: In 1983 the needs for basic construction projects in all sectors and localities are extremely profound. Some construction sites which were in operation in 1982 are being carried over into 1983. However, there are still some snags in getting investment funds, construction materials, construction manpower and supervisors. Because of this, investment in basic construction projects in 1983 should focus on priorities, particularly on major construction projects on which agreements have already been signed with the Soviet Union and other countries and which are second only to urgently needed construction projects which serve agricultural production, communications, transport and trade and, above all, construction projects to be resumed and completed. It is imperative to reduce the number of new construction sites.

Regarding the localities, the state distributes some investment funds to each province and city based on the assessment of the importance and urgency of the construction projects, in addition to the possibility of getting funds and construction materials. The provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees are responsible for the allocation of investment funds for each construction. In fact, first of all concentrate on the most important construction projects, which should also be feasible and should receive the prior approval of the Ministry of Planning. Pay attention to mountainous provinces in the northeastern region and provinces which play an important role in the economic and political sectors.

The urgent needs are: To smooth out and systematize supervision of construction, to publicize regulations on investment in basic construction projects; to eliminate confusion and red tape in applying for investment licenses to speed up and the granting of funds, and so forth. And to intensify the education and training of cadres, employees and workers in the sector.

IV. Import-export and economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries:

In 1983 and the following years, focus efforts on bringing about great progress in the import-export business with fraternal socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and increase the import-export capacity with capitalist markets in order to meet a number of needs in terms of equipment, raw materials and replacement parts necessary for production. It is imperative to intensify organizational and advisory work, specify the responsibility of various levels and sectors regarding exports, implement the policy

of encouraging the production and sale of export-oriented goods to the state and encourage any local unit which has overfulfilled the export plan and which has produced exportable goods not included in the plan. Pay full attention to the quality of export goods, solve the problem of gunny sack availability, and give attention to the packaging, maintenance and transportation of export goods. Organize good reception and transportation of imported equipment and goods, particularly equipment serving agricultural production, industry and basic construction projects and goods necessary for the livelihood of the people.

Promote the trade exchanges and economic and technical cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, most importantly with the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which are of greatest significance to our country. In order to sharpen the effectiveness of cooperation and the assistance of other countries, specifically delegate responsibility to sectors concerned regarding construction projects on which an agreement has already been signed with other countries. Consider the feasibility of the projects at the time when the agreement on the construction of the projects is signed with foreign countries.

V. The distribution and circulation of goods necessary to the livelihood of the people:

Besides the task of promoting production, pay special attention to the distribution and circulation of goods, which is a key question. In this connection, rapidly enhance the trade activities of the state and increase the sources of goods under state control. Intensify services which facilitate production, first of all agricultural production. Strengthen economic relations between the state and the people. Eliminate tension in the financial, currency and price situation so as to bring about stability and improvement in the people's living standard, particularly the living conditions of the cadres, employees, workers and soldiers. This is one of the most important tasks.

1. Regarding the trade: Carry out well the task of purchasing rice and other agricultural products so that more of goods can be purchased, compared with previous years. For the immediate future, mobilize forces and launch an offensive to purchase rice and other agricultural products early in the season. Combine the successful purchase of rice with the sale of manufactured goods and the timely collection of debt payments. Take appropriate measures to increase control of the markets. Eliminate dishonest traders who hike prices, causing instability in the prices at the markets, and who compete with the state in purchasing goods. Intensify the purchasing power of the state. At the same time, see to it that manufactured goods are sold at reasonable prices to the people. Diligently and actively implement the exchanges of goods with fraternal socialist countries and raise industrial production so as to increase the volume of goods for sale during the purchase of rice and other agricultural products. Thoroughly implement a system of control so that the state can fully control production of state enterprises and, to a certain extent, collect handicraft products. Broaden the networks of state trading services in the localities, coordinate the purchase with the sale efforts, improve the control work, expand all trade and professional sectors and

encourage trade units, cadres, employees and workers to successfully carry out their purchasing and selling tasks--particularly the sale of goods directly to the people at prices fixed by the state, even in remote rural regions.

In coordination with the agriculture and transportation sectors, the Trade Ministry should supervise the transportation of fuel oil and fertilizer to be distributed to the localities as part of the effort to develop production. In coordination with the Industry Ministry, it should share the task of establishing production targets, purchasing goods and distribution farm tools. It is imperative to ensure the proper supply and receipt as well as the listing of products from various enterprises.

2. On finance, currency and price:

Based on the implementation of the task of accelerating production, broadening the distribution and circulation of goods, increasing exports in order to increase imports, and so on, it is imperative to implement measures to increase sources of supply, meet expenses, properly fulfill the political, economic, social and cultural tasks, and gradually decrease the budgetary deficit; increase step by step the income from the state-run economy; study and publicize policies on direct taxes of all professional activities; implement method in which the state and the people work jointly to study and draft projects and jointly perform a number of necessary tasks such as irrigation, communications lines, cultural and social activities in the rural areas; and develop understanding along with application of measures, rules and regulations so as to save on expenses, equipment and raw materials; control and maintain state property; thoroughly control labor conditions by working out measures to solve the question of slowness in labor; increase financial and accountancy work in local units, departments and ministries; prevent theft and waste of state property; implement the system of allowing each unit to take care of its own profits and losses; hand over the authority to decide on income, expenses and budgets to administrative departments, offices, provinces and cities; thoroughly control income and expenses; strictly implement payment orders; set a limit on amounts of money deposited for use by economic units and administrative and tax departments and offices; and properly organize collection of debt payments from the localities and the people. At the same time, work hard to meet the expenses of production work, professional activities, constructions and so forth; expand the method of keeping income and expenses balanced within the administrative circles; set appropriate quotas on mobile funds and loans for various sectors, for trade activities, for the industrial sector and so on. In order to strengthen production and the distribution and circulation of goods while closely linking them with a good system of control, measures should be taken to combat the printing, use and hoarding of counterfeit money and so on. Correctly implement the price policy in order to spur on and activate production, particularly agricultural, industrial and handicraft production. Moreover, in order to accelerate the circulation of goods, it is important to smooth out the relationship between the state and the peasants, bring gradual stability to the living conditions of the peasants, prevent and reduce unhealthy phenomena in free markets, prevent the enemy and traders from taking any advantage to upset the markets, thus causing harmful effects on the state and people.

Regarding the people's livelihood: Regarding the peasants, concentrate on promoting agricultural production, encourage the people to develop family-run economy and properly exchange goods with the people. On this basis, strive to stabilize the people's livelihood and improve it. Regarding the cadres, employees and workers, their current living conditions are full of difficulties. This situation calls for the implementation of a number of ideas and necessary measures to ensure the stability of the livelihood of cadres, employees, soldiers and people. Based on the policy regarding salaries, supplementary income and support money currently under implementation, it is necessary to raise the wage of any cadre, employee or worker who is outstanding in labor. It is also necessary to implement a system of social security, hardship allowances for cadres, employees and workers and labor system for the workers. A new system of control for local units which are fairly stable in production as part of the effort to give material encouragement to any unit which has developed its sense of mastery and creativeness and which has displayed a high efficiency in maritime exploitation work; a system of rewards for increases in labor yield and a system of contract and production quotas aimed at encouraging any worker who is active in production. Through this, there will be increases in income necessary for the improvement of living conditions. Pay attention to the question of finding houses and providing foodstuffs and medicines for workers in various ricefarms. Study measures to provide firewood and some foodstuffs for cadres, employees and workers living in Phnom Penh. Encourage and help the families of cadres, employees and workers to develop animal husbandry, engage in handicrafts and so on in order to further improve their own living standard.

Education, health and cultural sectors:

The common objective is to consolidate, expand, improve and promote teaching and learning services step by step and pay attention to meeting the needs of the masses.

1. On the training of cadres, employees and workers, the expansion of the training of cadres and workers is urgently needed. All levels should, for the immediate future, train cadres, employees and workers through a regular system of orientation courses and short-term courses. Raise the quality of instruction and study in the existing universities, technical institutes and worker training centers. Open an additional number of schools for the study of economics and agricultural science. First of all, pay attention to [words indistinct]. Diligently expand and train the ranks of cadres such as teachers and lecturers. The project for the 1983-1984 school year sees the 820 students in higher education, or an increase of 40 percent compared with the 1982-1983 school years, and 1,445 technical and vocational college education students, or an increase of 26 percent. It is projected to send 630 students, including 135 higher education students, to study abroad.

2. General education, kindergarten and supplementary education: The development should proceed alongside with the consolidation and improvement of quality of the primary education and the expansion of the secondary and tertiary

education on the basis of ensuring the teachers' needs for better quality. Make every effort to succeed in the task of eliminating illiteracy in 12 provinces and cities. Accelerate supplementary education, particularly for cadres and the youths. Carry on the building and expansion of kindergartens through joint projects and efforts between the state and people. Consolidate and expand existing orphanages and open new ones in the provinces as necessary. Build general education schools in the form of boarding schools for children of ethnic groups from provinces of the mountainous regions so that they can continue their studies beyond the primary education and become sources of knowledgeable cadres for the fraternal ethnic peoples. Implement the policy of encouraging teachers born and educated in the plains to work in the mountainous regions. Consolidate and expand the existing pedagogic schools so as to promote and intensify the training of teachers both in the central and local areas. Pay attention to provinces in the mountainous regions. Diligently solve the question of compiling, writing and printing textbooks. According to the project for 1983-1984 school year, there will be 1.8 million general education students, or an increase of 6.8 percent compared with the 1982-1983 schools year, including 1.68 million primary education students, 120,000 secondary education students, 6,100 tertiary education students and 50,000 kindergarten students.

3. Health service: Pay primary attention to consolidating and improving quality. Promote a sense of hygiene. Prepare cadres and means to fight any eventual outbreak of diseases. Spare no efforts to prevent cholera from recurring again wherever it has already struck. Increase efforts to consolidate hospitals. Raise the quality of medical consultations and treatments. Raise the expertise of village hospitals and first-aid stations in ministries and offices. Continue to accelerate the anti-malarial struggle by paying special attention to the army units and rubber plantation workers. Pay attention to exploiting the local sources of medicines. Increase the production of all kinds of medicines so that, in combination with imported drugs, the people's good health can be ensured. Enhance control and distribution of medicines. Consolidate the school of medicine and the pharmaceutical school. Accelerate the training of middle-ranking cadres so that we can have at our disposal a sufficient number of medical cadres in provinces and cities. It is projected that medical consultations will be increased to 13 million in 1983 from 11 million in 1982. The number of beds in the central, provincial and municipal hospitals is to increase from 11,200 to 11,550.

4. Information, press and culture service: Activities in the cultural artistic, information, press, sport and physical education sectors should be further expanded--particularly in terms of quality--in order to actively contribute to the political and economic tasks and to meet the livelihood and spiritual needs of the people in struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare and against social vices and an unhealthy lifestyle. Raise the quality of newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts and publications by paying attention to educating the editorial cadres and focusing on raising quality of the press for international propaganda. According to the project for 1983, 300 million pages will be published, 15 kinds of publication--not counting textbooks--will be issued, and 5 real life and documentary films will be produced. Printing and film developing laboratories will be built and opened and theater halls

and mobile cinematographic groups will be consolidated so that they can provide shows for up to 10 million viewers. Consolidate central and local art troupes. Pay attention to archeological work and continue the construction of the national museum buildings. Pay attention to training and educating cadres and employees in fulfilling work in the cultural and artistic sector. Implement the policy of encouraging outstanding intellectuals, artists and promoters of culture who have rendered services to national reconstruction and defense.

CSO: 4212/22

CHEA SOTH CONCLUDES REPORT ON STATE PLAN

BK150350 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Part IV, final part of report by Chea Soth, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, delivered to and adopted by the Fourth Session of the National Assembly--recorded, date not given]

[Text] In order to seize even greater successes in implementing the economic and social tasks along with the national defense task, one of the immediate requirements is to create a better development of the control, organization and implementation of the economic tasks. In implementing this requirement in 1983, we must solve a number of urgent problems in guiding and controlling the economy and turn a number of views and policies relating to the economy and the economic control system into practical deed, with the aid of more thoroughly implementing the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress and the sessions of the party Central Committee.

1. Organize courses for the people, first of all, cadres, personnel and workers in all ministries, departments and enterprises in order to increase their knowledge of the revolutionary situation and tasks in general, and the current economic and social situation and tasks in our country in particular. Based on this it is imperative to enhance the spirit of patriotism, promote revolutionary spirit, increase solidarity and heighten the sense of responsibility for the service to the people and the revolution. Through the education movement, it is imperative to instill a sense of responsibility and a system of control step by step and put them into daily practice in order to create proper development of the implementation of all tasks. Increase the control and promotion of production, expand broadly the distribution and circulation of goods, take good care of the welfare of the workers, protect and use the state property carefully, commend and reward good persons and those who have made outstanding feats, build and strengthen the revolutionary forces and counter the enemy's subversive activities.

2. Continue to strengthen the state power at all levels by paying particular attention to building the district-levels state power. Based on this, the ward, commune and village levels will be strengthened step by step. Strengthen the solidarity groups in production. At the provincial and municipal levels,

it is imperative to clearly emphasize responsibility within the framework of the right and authority of the people's revolutionary committees, and to clearly specify the organization, tasks and roles of all offices and coordinate the activities of the provincial and municipal offices under the unified leadership of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees so that close advice can be given to districts, wards and communes on the implementation of the economic, social and all other tasks. Focus attention on and give advice to the important sectors, such as those in the mountainous and forested areas, border and the political and economic centers.

3. While mobilizing the efforts to implement these above-mentioned economic and social tasks in 1983 and the following years, it is imperative to increase the statistics work and carry out research step by step with the intention of studying and solving more effectively a number of problems. It is imperative to set up land policies, to strengthen the solidarity groups in production and to promote a family-run economy. It is imperative to create orders for the protection and exploitation of fisheries and forestry; policies on the exploitation of fisheries and forestry; policies on small industries and handicrafts; regulations on the control of the industrial enterprises; and policies on trade, market management and work relating to the balance of goods and between goods and currency. It is also necessary to establish policies concerning exports and imports and on economic and technical relations and cooperation with foreign countries, and policies on salaries for cadres, personnel and workers. Efforts must be made to improve the quality of the education work and training of cadres, personnel and workers, and there must be regulations concerning the organization and control of supplies and foundations. Study the economic and social targets up to 1985 and the targets for the years 1986-90 in order to organize the implementation step by step. It is imperative to use the documents concerning the policies and regulations which have already been studied and publicized in the short-period courses aimed at increasing knowledge and working capabilities of cadres, personnel and workers.

4. Vigorously stimulate the patriotic emulation drive among all the people and all sectors, levels and local units in order to successfully carry out the economic and social tasks and the combat task for national defense. Each sector, locality, unit, company, enterprise, village, district and production group must grasp the concrete goals and realize and organize meetings of the masses to discuss and select the most urgent measures for implementation, with an aim toward overfulfilling the targets. Based on this, it is imperative to stimulate each individual to heighten his sense of self-awareness, to be sincere and loyal to the revolution, to broaden his knowledge and to join in the emulation drive from the beginning. In guiding the emulation drive, it is imperative to coordinate thoroughly the implementation of the concrete tasks and plans of each unit with the implementation of the work order and protection of the state property. It is imperative to commend and reward any individual or any unit which have performed outstanding feats and demonstrated initiative in production, labor, education, practicing thrift, protecting the state property and the style of living.

Dear comrade National Assembly members: All the achievements mentioned above were accomplished within the shortest period of time, despite the fact that we began from scratch and in the miserable situation when our country was full of mourning. From the time when our economy was completely ruined, we made great achievements in all fields within only 4 years. Our economy and livelihood have far improved tremendously compared with the first year after the liberation. Our country has truly revived and is advancing firmly. The Kampuchean revolution is in an excellent state and, as we have repeatedly declared, is absolutely irreversible. However, we must admit that we still face difficulties and inefficiency in the economic field and the enemy is resorting to all perfidious maneuvers aimed at sabotaging our revolutionary cause. However, we know that this is an unavoidable difficulty in the advance of a nation which has just climbed out of its grave. At present we are defending this rebirth and building a new life which is flourishing with every passing day. For this reason, our people's national defense and construction tasks remain very heavy. The economic and social tasks defined in the 1983 state plans can be carried out successfully only with the all-out effort of all the people and all sectors, levels and local units. We must seek every measure to surmount all difficulties by improving the qualities and feats that we have already made. We must strive to enhance our abilities in controlling and guiding the implementation of the tasks and to eradicate all unhealthy phenomena which might bring about inactivity in the ranks of the state cadres, personnel and workers and in society.

We are confident that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people who unite firmly around the KUFNCD, with traditions of struggling valiantly and arduously, will mobilize all efforts under the PRK regime and enjoy the support and assistance of the progressive people--particularly the fraternal socialist countries--and will certainly win victory over all the perfidious maneuvers and subversive acts of the enemy, overcome the initial difficulties step by step and seize even greater victories in the cause of national defense and construction.

For the glorious cause of the fatherland, the Council of Ministers proposes that the National Assembly please call on the people throughout the country--workers, peasants, laborers, revolutionary intellectuals, state cadres, personnel and workers and the people's revolutionary armed forces--to heighten their spirit of patriotism and the resolute and undaunted determination of the nation, stimulate the patriotic emulation drive, remain enthusiastic throughout the country, strive to increase production, practice thrift, and make every effort to successfully carry out the economic and social tasks, the 1983 state plan, and all other tasks to defend our beloved Kampuchean fatherland. [applause]

SIHANOUK VULNERABILITIES ON BORDER ASSESSED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 3 Jan 83 pp 12-15

[Article: "Take Care About the Eastern Fighting Front"]

[Excerpts] The Chom Pass, a Dangerous Area

The Chom Pass is a point that links Thailand and Kampuchea. It is opposite Kap Choeng District in Surin Province in Thailand. In Kampuchea, this is the area of the Phnom Dongrak mountains in Udonmichai Province. Strategically, the Chom Pass is very important to the three Khmer coalition groups. After the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the end of last June, Sihanouk, the president of the new coalition government, went and established the headquarters of this new government in the Chom Pass area. This area was then referred to as Sihanouk Burei.

"We expect the Vietnamese to attack the Chom Pass because, last month, there were rotations and reinforcements of Vietnamese troops in this area. That is, the 75th Division was above its normal strength and new 122-millimeter and 130-millimeter guns made in Russia were brought in to replace the 105-millimeter guns. These once belonged to the United States, and it is thought that the shells have been used up and so the Russian guns have been brought in to replace them. You must understand that the range of these guns is about 20 kilometers. And they have set these guns up at locations where they can aim the guns at the Chom Pass. In launching operations, Vietnam will use these guns to clear the area first and then send in infantrymen to hammer the enemy again," said a news source.

But as for why the Chom Pass is the target of the Vietnamese this time, the reasons can be summarized as follows:

Militarily, the forces protecting the Chom Pass area are weak as compared with those of the Khmer Seri of Son Sann and of the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot. The Chom Pass is under the control of the Moulinka forces that support Sihanouk. There are only several thousand such troops and this includes the masses in the area. "It isn't necessary to talk about the

Khmer people. Their names and names are very similar. If Vietnam attacks them, it will suffer heavy casualties. In 1975, the Khmer Rouge was the force of the Khmer Rouge. This year, Vietnam attacked the Khmer Rouge, with it being able to dislodge them. Also, the year 1975 is different from the coalition's military bases in the area near the border. Most of these are located along the Thai border. If a war breaks out, it may spread into Thailand. [The Vietnamese] will be sending their troops and equipment as they did at Hoa Mee Mee. But the Vietnamese never invade Kampuchea, and Vietnam has a greater chance of controlling the energy," said the news source to PATINYA.

Politically, when the position of Democratic Kampuchea and Cambodia is so improving on the world political stage, if this important source of the coalition government, that is, the Chom Pass is destroyed, this will greatly damage Sihanouk's image. What is worse, if the source here is destroyed by Vietnam, it means that the Leader of Democratic Kampuchea's resistance movement will be finished too. And this may cause the coalition formed by the three Kampuchean groups to come apart.

Furthermore, the news source told PATINYA that "Vietnam will try not to fight with the Khmer Seri of Son Sann but will instead remove Sihanouk. The reason for this stems from the conflict within Son Sann's group, which has problems stemming from the assassination of Mr. Han, the head of the North Kamet Camp of Son Sann. The person thought to be behind this is General Dien Del, Son Sann's commander in chief. Now Son Sann is trying to get Dien Del to go to France. But Dien Del is resisting the offer and has threatened to take the five battalions under his command and join Heng Samrin. Thus, one reason why Vietnam does not want to attack Vietnam is to give Dien Del a chance to join Heng Samrin's side. Also, if Vietnam can smash the Chom Pass, this will cause great confusion in the Khmer coalition, and it will be tantamount to pushing the Khmer Seri to join forces with Heng Samrin more quickly."

At the same time, from another point of view, another observer said: "I don't know whether this is propaganda or not. The Khmer coalition is a very loose coalition. They do not rely on each other very much; each faction is independent in stipulating its own role, particularly its military role. At present, looking at the armed forces, those of Sihanouk's Monivaka faction are the smallest. The other two factions have not given any help. Also, at present, there are reports that Sihanouk has begun negotiations with Heng Samrin, whom Vietnam is supporting. Thus, the fact that Vietnam is releasing reports to the effect that it will attack the Chom Pass will cause even more worry for Sihanouk and it may reach the point where he secretly becomes an ally of Heng Samrin. This is quite possible because all sides believe that Sihanouk is the main enemy. However, there is a great possibility that Vietnam will actually attack the Chom Pass since this is presently Democratic Kampuchea's weakest point."

Take Care About the Eastern Front

"We are taking precautions. Concerning the matter of the fighting spreading over into Thailand, our defenses remain the same. That is, we are sending forces to block the area. Also, we release news reports to the various news agencies whenever we find out where and when Vietnam plans to launch operations. We release this information ahead of time. These groups do not have to worry. At least, the Chinese SIN HUA has praised these reports. In some cases, Vietnam has not dared take action because of this," said an officer who is closely involved in this to PATINYA.

At the same time, the news source observed that "our doing this is dangerous since we are fully deploying our forces to block [Vietnam]. If there is a clash, things may happen quickly and become much more serious. And in the end, since Vietnam will feel that it is the political target, it may be willing to take a risk again like it did at Non Mak Mun. For the details, see PATINYA, Vol 45, 11 July 1980: "Vietnam's Invasion of Thailand: War or Political Trick?). That time, they invaded because they wanted to destroy the black market and to force the Khmer groups back into Thailand. It is the same this time. If Vietnam feels that it stands to gain more than it will lose, it will probably go ahead and attack the Chom Pass even though there is a chance that its forces may encroach into Thai territory. Concerning such encroachment, this is uncertain. It is known that the Khmer coalition considers Thailand to be a haven to which it can flee if it should become necessary. This may happen. If something like this really happens, Thailand may well benefit. In particular, there is the money that the UNO sends to help Thailand take care of the refugees and send them on to third countries. In recent years, the number of people and the amount of money has steadily declined. But if this problem breaks out again, this problem may again receive attention."

1143

1 : 4207/05

PRESS HAILS RECENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK110642 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0706 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Feb (SPK)--The success of the Fourth Session of the National Assembly--which represents the will of the entire Kampuchean people and workers--shows the irresistible advance of the Kampuchean revolution under the correct leadership of the KPRP Central Committee, notes the paper KAMPUCHEA.

In an editorial greeting the Fourth Session of the PRK National Assembly, held from 5 to 8 February, the central organ of the KUFNCD says:

The National Assembly members--in a spirit of responsibility toward their electorates--carefully examined reports on the activities of the Council of State, the National Assembly and various commissions of the assembly, and other reports dealing with the country. They adopted the 1983 state plans and budget, thereby marking a new development in the task of defending and rebuilding our socialist fatherland.

Since its election, the legislative body of the PRK has made great efforts in making laws in the supreme interest of the state and nation and establishing the PRK as a legal and constitutional state, the sole and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people.

The paper recalls that, in close cooperation with local authorities and various mass organizations, the National Assembly members have done their duties with regard to their electorate; they have made enquiries about their wishes and negotiated on their behalf with the competent services, thereby making active contribution to the national movement for the defense and reconstruction of the country. They have also worked to popularize laws and decrees adopted by the National Assembly in order to ensure the workers' rights in a society in which they are collective masters. It is a blooming picture of the superiority of our revolutionary society over the previous regimes which closed the people's eyes and ears and left them in obscurantism and ignorance, and in which a handful of persons interpreted the laws to exploit and oppress the people.

The paper continues:

The National Assembly expressed the Kampuchean people's wish to live in peace by warmly adopting the declaration supporting the peace appeal of 22 December 1982 of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. The assembly highly appreciated the tireless efforts of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries for international detente and sharply condemned the warmongering forces headed by U.S. imperialism, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and other reactionaries, which push the world toward the chaos of the arms race and nuclear war.

The Fourth Session of the First National Assembly of the PRK marks a turning in every field, particularly the building of economy, and clearly shows the progressive consolidation of our state and our revolution under the authentic leadership of the KPRP.

In fulfilling the duties assigned them by their electorate, the National Assembly members have the duty and obligation to inform them of the direction of the country's activities in 1983 which is aimed at promoting the people's spirit of being the master of the collectivity in the defense and reconstruction of Kampuchea, stressed the paper.

CSO: 4219/39

SRV RETREAT IN SIEM REAP

Troops Abandon Position

BK280218 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Having been surrounded by mines and punji stakes, with their communications and transport lines cut, and with repeated harassment by our forces, on 21 January, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers--unable to endure the attacks of our national army and guerrillas--were forced to abandon their company position in (Kouk Khmoah), village in Varin commune, Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province. We completely liberated and controlled this company position. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province!

Shelling of Siem Reap

BK260706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] On 12 January, our army and guerrillas fired artillery shells into a Vietnamese position near the movie theater in Siem Reap Town, killing 5 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 15 others for a total of 20 enemy casualties. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Siem Reap town, Siem Reap battlefield!

Report For Kompong Som

BK290622 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpt] On 16 January our guerrillas threw grenades at the Vietnamese soldiers in the power plant near the Soviet residence in Kompong Som Town, killing three, wounding two, destroying two generators and setting a gasoline storage depot ablaze. On 17 January they attacked the Vietnamese soldiers north of the Ream Port barracks, killing 10, wounding 5 and seizing an AK and some materiel. In sum, on the Kompong Som battlefield, we killed or wounded 20 enemy soldiers.

Phnom Penh Train Ambush

BK011106 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] On 25 December, our national army and guerrillas ambushed the Battambang-Phnom Penh train in an area between (Chamhieng) and Romeas stations in Kompong Chhnang Province. We destroyed the locomotive, killed eight Vietnamese soldiers on the train, wounded seven others and seized 6 AK's, 10 M-79 grenades and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the battlefield in Kompong Chhnang Province.

Battle at Sisophon-Route 5

BK310740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpt] On the Sisophon-south of route 5 battlefield, on 28 January our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at an area north of Mak Hoeun, killing two and setting a barracks ablaze.

CSO: 4212/21

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ACTIVITIES--Phnom Penh, 30 Jan (SPK)--In 1982, the Agriculture Ministry's transport service moved 40,870 tons of goods from the ports of Kompong Som and Phnom Penh and Ochentong airport to the capital. The service also transported 47,538 tons of IR-36 rice seeds and chemical fertilizers to various provinces. Kratie Province received 638 tons of chemical fertilizers; Stung Treng 66 tons; Mondoliri 61 tons; and Ratanakiri 56 tons. [BK041154 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 30 Jan 83]

PURSAT COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT--Phnom Penh, 2 Feb (SPK)--In 1982, the transport service of Pursat Province transported more than 30,000 passengers and 24,053 metric tons of goods, nearly 2,000 metric tons more than in 1981. The communications, transport and postal service also installed two relay radio stations and a telephone switchboard office. [BK041154 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 2 Feb 83]

CSO: 4219/39

COMMENTARY SCORES REAGAN ON MX, NOTES POPULAR OPPOSITION

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 13 Dec 82 p 4

[Commentary: "A Most Painful Warning for Reagan"]

[Text] Last Tuesday the U.S. Congress voted by a majority to oppose the approval of a budget which was almost 1 billion dollars for production of the first five U.S. MX missiles in the fiscal 1983 budget. This refusal had a most harmful effect on President Reagan's strategy to increase military power.

As we all know, on 22 November the U.S. Chief Executive announced his decision to deploy 100 MX ICBM missiles in the dense pack basing scheme in the state of Wyoming in the western part of the United States. This decision caused criticism and great dissatisfaction among Americans in various states. This is because the plan for MX missile production and deployment will be a further burden for them to shoulder in terms of the economy and their standard of living. Moreover, more and more American people can clearly see the Reagan administration's militarily risky plan. Along with progressive forces and peace-loving peoples worldwide, they are bitterly opposed to the White House's new MX ICBM deployment, considering such intentions a serious and most dangerous threat for mankind. Without listening to the masses and even the requests made by the people in their own country, the administration in Washington, and especially Reagan, has strived to persuade and threaten the congress to approve the budget that includes the production and deployment of MX missiles in order to escalate the quick support of his struggle by congress. Reagan deceptively explained that the MX plan was necessary because the "Soviet Union has an advantage of military forces and arms over the United States," and also to ensure progress in the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks.

However, all efforts to threaten and all the barefaced lies of the chief of the White House are fruitless. Voting results in the House and Senate showed a most painful warning for Reagan, and is a terrible loss for Reagan personally as well as for the military strategy of the administration. Now President Reagan is still looking for the last hope of support from the House and Senate in order to pass the plan to produce and deploy MX missiles by using his new deceptive strategy. For example, he proposed to study and change

the dense pack basing scheme deployment which has caused the most concern among Americans. At the same time, the Washington propaganda machine has loudly propagandized and twisted the news, slandering the Soviet Union and praising their MX missile production plan as a peacekeeping plan. However, the new deceptive strategy of the Reagan Administration will not get anywhere. The American people themselves will not allow them to do as they please.

9884

CSO: 4206/39

CONSTRUCTION UNIT'S REVENUES, PERSONNEL, ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 11 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "Irrigation Construction Company No 2 Steadily Expands"]

[Excerpts] While the entire party, army, and the people happily greeted the 2 December National Day and rechecked their own achievements, Irrigation Construction Company No 2 actively held a ceremony summarizing its achievements in the 5-year period.

Irrigation Construction Company No 2 is one of many construction companies that has branched out distributed at different locations in Laos from the central to the southern regions.

In the past 5 years many big construction projects, for example, the irrigation construction projects in Nam Hom, Nam Souang, Nam Moun, Nam Cheng (Vientiane), Nam Tomo (Champassak), Se Bangfai (Khammouan), and construction project No 9 (Savannakhet) all saw the industrial and technical cadres and workers of the irrigation and construction company take their work seriously. Moreover, many housing, economic, and agricultural bases and many different small and medium-size construction projects had borne fruit because these workers put in valuable sweat. In 1979-1982 alone this company was able to earn revenues and gave the government over 41.4 million kip. When compared with the 3 years after the liberation it has been a leap of progress. At that time the company had not yet been formed and it had only very little investment.

Along with guaranteeing its own specialized tasks, the improvement of the company's construction forces was carried out in many aspects. It started out from a technical unit of the Logistics Department (Army) to become a company and went from 250 personnel to 900 personnel (now). It has many branches in Vientiane, Savannakhet, Khammouan, and Champassak.

Standing in the forefront of the new revolutionary situation and deciding to implement the resolution of the Third Party Congress to become reality, the Irrigation Company pledged that in 1983 it would continue its old work, and many new projects to bear fruit. For example, it will continue the projects at Nam Souang, Kam Leui Station, Bam Phan Man, Houai Tomo, Se Bangfai, route 9, and new construction projects: building a water pump station in Meuang Kao (Khammouan), Veun Pakong (Champassak), and others to become reality so as to be a good foundation for economic construction and socialist cultural expansion in our country.

SOVIET-AIDED REPAIR FACILITY DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 15 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "Turning Over a New Machine Repair Factory"]

[Text] At the ceremony for turning over the agricultural machinery repair factory between the USSR and the LPDR governments on that day (9 December 1982) the place was beautifully decorated. The red flags with the hammer and sickle, and the three-colored banner with the moon were hoisted and gracefully waved at the entrance to the factory along with the banners written with letters describing solidarity and solid cooperation. It was red from the ceremonial area to along the fence of the factory.

Joining this very important ceremony were Mr Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Commission, and Mr Valentin Makayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, who is visiting our country.

After representatives of both sides arrived, Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko representing the USSR party and government gave a speech presenting the factory to Laos. At that time the honored guests of both Laos and the USSR along with workers, experts, and local administrative authorities of Tha Ngon Canton, Saithani District, all attended the ceremony. The ambassador's main idea was that this machine factory is a beautiful and sweet-scented flower of friendship which will gloriously last longer than anything else. The Soviet experts and Lao workers have built it and cherished it with sincerity and their blood and sweat from 5 February 1980 until now, in order to take part in constructing and developing fraternal Laos in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

After that Minister Inkong Mahavong representing the party and government of the LPDR gracefully gave a speech accepting the agricultural machinery repair factory. In the later part of his speech he spoke of the long-term relations and cooperation between the two countries, and praised the good judgment of the Soviet experts, and also that the life of Comrade Vladimir (Saisav) was sacrificed for the great Lao revolution. He added that in the great and glorious achievement in the construction of this agricultural machinery repair factory we are most satisfied with the assistance and

cooperation because it was the construction of a scientific foundation which is a valuable technical and technological heritage, and it is also an excellent lesson that the USSR party and government have given to the Lao people and workers. The time when the entire party and the Lao people nationwide are rejoicing in celebrating the 7th National Day on 2 December is the time the entire party and the workers of the great Soviet Union are rejoicing in greeting the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

After that, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Sali Vongkhamdao joined by Mr Valentin Makayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, cut the ribbon to tour the factory. The guests and the masses attending the ceremony gradually moved to satisfactorily see the factory. This factory is able to repair 100 severely broken-down farm tractors per year on the average. The work system of this factory consists of many sections, many rooms, and many buildings, for example, offices, large and small repair garages, two garages for farm tractors, a house for an electric test generator, an electric generator site, outdoor car assembling, water reservoir, water storage, and others. The value of this construction totals 115,015,130 kip.

This is another great contribution the party and government of the Soviet Union have given to the party and government of the LPDR with pure intentions.

9884

CS0: 4206/39

RE-EDUCATION, ADJUSTMENT OF YOUTH TO NEW REGIME SAID TO BE SATISFACTORY

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 16 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Thongsai, a reporter in the Ministry of Interior: "The New Life of Youth in Vientiane Capital"]

[Text] When we look back and compare the youth of the old regime with the youth of the new regime, we see that their lifestyles are much different.

For many years in the past the Vientiane Capital youth almost could not see any trace of Lao culture at all, [and had] only the weakness of fondness for the westerner's extravagant life, "the free world." They wore shoulder-length hair, drank alcohol, smoked heroin, and looted, robbed, and fought each other. The young girls often liked to dress up without doing any work. They had no regard for their country and they dreamed only of beauty and happiness. They occupied themselves with play and eating. Generally speaking, this made society and the national culture in Vientiane Capital in particular dirty and confused. There were no fine, radiant faces. All of this damaged the fine national tradition.

Then came the period of transformation and construction of socialism. In the past 6-7 years we can see that the youth in Vientiane Capital have been leading a new life. Everyone is regularly trained in political ideology. This means our party and government have brought the light to us to become good and fairly highly awakened. Youth who are in offices, organizations, the military, police, and workers in factories along with the population base all have a new lifestyle. This is shown by the manner of dress, play, and speech that all are in line with the pattern of youth under the new regime. Moreover, youth in many different localities are voluntarily awakening to volunteer to be guerilla militia troops in order to defend their own homes. Meanwhile, they determinedly take part in building the economy in their own localities. Numerous youth have volunteered to be soldiers and police to defend our most beloved land. The youth who were addicted to the old social dangers are being re-educated and transformed in Don Thao and Don Nang Islands where now many of them have clearly acknowledged and absorbed the direction and policies of the party and government, and have become new, good, and pure-hearted persons. These people are wholeheartedly awakened and voluntarily serve the nation and the people.

Moreover, even though there are some youth who still do not live correctly, they are determinedly improving their behavior to secure results in order to actively, widely and thoroughly greet the upcoming Youth Union Congress.

Now many Youth Union units everywhere are emulating to secure achievements in order to greet the first Youth Union Congress that will soon be opened. Youth art and literature and different kinds of sports and gymnastics are actively being practiced in Vientiane. They have agreed that on the day of the first National Youth Union Congress they will create an active and more meaningful atmosphere of celebration than at any other time.

9884

CSG: 4206/39

SOVIET-AIDED PHA HOM CRUSHED ROCK OPERATIONS, SECURITY PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Dec 82 pp 2, 3

[Article by Nidalavong: "Pha Hom Rock Production Company"]

[Excerpts] Our car left downtown Thakhek and after approximately 7 km we reached the Pha Hom rock crushing factory located on the side of route 12. I was warmly welcomed by the board of directors. Comrade Sonthali Kangnanouson, the factory chief, told us that this is the first and largest factory that has been set up in Laos with the assistance of the Soviet Union based on the signing of the economic cooperation agreement No 82/058/-11900. In order to carry out this agreement to become reality different equipment was sent via the Vietnamese Sea [as published]. The Lao side started transporting the equipment from the Port of Danang to Thakhek in 1979, and finished in 1981. In March 1981 Soviet experts arrived in order to cooperate with the Lao to inspect and set up the factory. For the Lao, Comrade Sonthali Kangnanouson is the factory chief. On the Soviet side, Comrade Loya is the expert.

At the first site, a concrete wall for pouring rock was built. It is 4 meters high, 30 meters wide, and 5 meters long. At the second location, 6 rock crushing machines along with one each of the 200 kW and 100 kW electrical systems were 100 percent installed.

After over 2 years of rushing the installation and of high responsibility, official production started in July 1982. This factory is able to produce 5 types of rocks [with a capacity of] 200 cubic meters per day, and 2,000 cubic meters per year. In only the short time from July to November 1982 it produced 2,500 cubic meters. When we look at this it is extraordinary. In the excavating and dynamiting with electric drills and wind power 2,000 cubic meters can be dynamited at a time.

When we looked at the wall what we saw were big rock crushing trucks along the road from the rock dynamiting site to the factory. The workers' trucks took their turns transporting the rocks to supply the machines. It was like ants carrying their prey. The workers also made a road from route 12 into the place to load the rocks. It is 610 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 2.50 meters high. It is guaranteed for use in both the dry season and the rainy season. In the spirit of the nation's ownership and the love for

their profession and career, they completed their duty assigned to the party and government. These young workers not only built the road to the foot of the cliff but also built a road up to the cliff top so that a car can go up there conveniently. This shows that there is nothing our youth cannot do. If they decide to unite and fortify themselves they can succeed in whatever they do. The number of workers in this factory is not tens or hundreds of thousands; there are only 82 people.

For the capital they obtained 13 million kip from the construction ministry for the construction of one office, housing for workers, and a warehouse for different spare parts. Moreover, they saved the money to build a club 9 meters wide and 25 meters long, and a car garage 11 meters wide and 76 meters long.

In 1983 the ministry expects production to be 21,840 cubic meters per year. However, because of the enthusiastic revolutionary spirit of the creative young workers they said as if with one voice that they will bring it up to 42,432 cubic meters per year. The rock produced at this factory will be used to pave route 12-13 and route 9, and will be used in irrigation construction in Khammouan Province and in other provinces nationwide. It will be a good source for export in the future because the rock from Pha Hom is the best type of rock. In the future we will be able to build the best quality cement factory in the country.

They also effectively carry out their security work, for example, to guard the factory and other work places. They cooperated with the people in Ban Nam Canton to wipe out the enemies' lackeys. For example, in May 1982 they captured 2 reactionaries along with 1 SKS carbine and 30 bullets where these men were sneaking in hoping to destroy this factory. Because of their good security work the production has become easy.

At the end Comrade Sonthali emphasized that in the 1983 plan they will bring electricity from Thakhek District to serve this factory in order to save more capital for the government and will also let the people around the area use it. It will also be an eye-opener for the people to lead their new life, which they never dreamt of for their village under the old regime.

9884

CSO: 4206/39

AUSTRALIAN-AIDED IRRIGATION PROJECT IN VIENTIANE REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 16 Dec 82 p 2

[Article and photo by Khamphan Chittaphong: "New Water Source"]

[Excerpt] Various sizes of irrigation systems in the irrigation construction and development plan of the Irrigation Department have been drawn up and carried out nationwide. In particular, the Kao Liao water pump project is the first project that can be said to be the biggest system in the Vientiane Capital area.

Construction of this project started in 1981. It is a medium-sized canal. Its flat slab is 2 meters; the dike surface is 4 meters, and it is 1.56 meters deep. It was funded by the Australian government along with a number of experts who came to help and cooperate with Lao workers and engineers. This project consists of four engine units. Each unit's power is 175 horsepower with automatic electrical controls; up to 2,400 liters of water per second can be pumped into a field by this system. When the project is completed it will be able to irrigate over a thousand hectares of crops.

Comrade Phoukhong To of Irrigation Company No 2 told our reporter that now the construction has been completed to 3,750 meters, including the work done from Ban Kao Liao past Ban Monkeo, Pa Phang, and Tong Pong, and then straight to route 13 at KM 8.

From experience we can see many difficulties, e.g., cutting the canal through Buddhist monasteries, ricefields, gardens, cultivated areas, etc. The most complex work is to lay pipe across route 13 because the workers had to face high voltage electricity of 6,000 volts and water as well.

Such obstacles they deeply studied in order to start laying the pipe with the most care to safeguard those young workers' lives.

Comrade Khamtoun, a committee member who is responsible for the machinery unit, added that now they are putting all their strength and sweat working day and night in order to make 800 meters as expected (counting from route 13 past the edge of the airport). Then they will start to supply water in

this year's dry season rice farming production in a timely fashion. It is expected to send water into the ricefields in Sikattibong by the end of this month.

Then the construction will go on in early 1983 which is the third year of the first Five-Year Plan of the government whose aim is to construct the canal into Ban Nongbeuk, Ban Lakhin, Ban Samket, and Ban Samkalao. Another route which branches off from Nongneo will be built into Ban Paknang. The length of the canal will be about 14 km.

9554

CSO: 4206/39

PORT CONSTRUCTION, ROAD SURVEY, BUDGET PLANS NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 10 Dec 82 pp 2, 3

[Article: "The 1982 Economic Base Construction Achievement"]

[Excerpts] Construction of Keng Kabao Port aided by the International Mekong Organization has continued as normal. It has been 90 percent completed, including construction of the retaining wall, the road to the port, and buildings used in the port.

The basic construction for the rubber production company in Pha Hom, Khammouan Province, was successfully installed, and it is able to produce 100,000 cubic meters per year. Production testing has been carried out.

As for survey, design and calculation in 1982, the Construction Ministry has successfully surveyed and designed route 13 from Don Noun to Ban Hoi including 50 km of soil testing and 30 km of geologic data collection. They designed 12 km for construction. They calculated the amount of construction work for 12 km. They surveyed three repair garages in Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, and Pakse as planned. They started to survey for a permanent oil pipeline from the Vietnamese border to Vientiane as planned. In doing this they took soil samples and made other inspections along 120 kms; they built three camps for experts and workers in Paksan, Pak Kading, and Nam Thon; and they transported 50 tons of equipment used in the survey from Danang. For the survey and sites 30 technical cadres were trained by Soviet experts. Moreover, they designed and calculated 305 production and housing projects valued at a total of 6,400,000 kip.

These achievements are considered an important foundation on the way to success in the first Five-Year Plan of the government. It is also an initial foundation for succeeding plans.

9884

CSO: 4206/39

RICE SALES, TAX PAYMENTS MADE TO STATE

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane press on the dates indicated in parentheses following the remarks for each entry. SP=SIANG PASASON, VM=VIENTIANE MAI, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO]

Location	Remarks
Hinboun District, Khammouan	As of end of December, farmers had paid more than 400 tons in taxes to state (SP 13 Jan 83 p 1)
Phong Saly Province	Has paid more than 100 tons of rice as tax to state (SP 7 Jan 83 p 1)
Namtha District, Louang Namtha	Has paid 14 tons of rice in taxes and has sold 9 tons to state (SP 7 Jan 83 p 1)
Gnommalat District, Khammouan	Farmers in two cantons have paid more than 100 tons of rice in taxes to state (SP 15 Jan 83 p 1)
Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Capital	Farmers have paid 478.8 tons of rice to state in taxes. They sold 339 tons to the state and exchanged for goods 250 tons of rice (VM 15 Jan 83 pp 1, 4)
Vientiane Province	From mid-November 1982 to the beginning of January 1983, farmers in 9 districts of the province have paid as taxes and sold rice to the state. The total for both taxes and sales is 3,494 tons. Of this 2,067 tons are taxes and 1,427 tons were sold or exchanged for goods. Outstanding were the districts of Thoulakhom, Keo-Oudom, and Kasi. The campaign to purchase rice and pay taxes continues. (SP 14 Jan 83 p 1)

CSO: 4206/52

KBL AGREES TO NP'S OPPOSITION PARTY STATUS

W110205 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The Nacionalista Party [NP] now looms as the most probable second official party in next year's elections. The ruling party, during a caucus at Malacanang, has agreed to pass a law, the provisions of which will give the edge to the NP in terms of accreditation. This is due to the participation of the NP in the 1981 presidential elections and its garnering the second highest number of votes behind KBL [new society movement]. The caucus also took up several issues, and Joel Barotilla reports.

[Begin recording] Presided over by the president, the KBL adopted a liberal stand to ensure the participation of the opposition in next year's elections. On the apportionment of seats, the party decided to retain the maximum of 200 seats in the assembly. The party also relaxed the rules on technical terms, adopting the (Telentov) bill which will enable elected officials to change parties within 1 year before an election in which he is a candidate. The president agreed with the party to preserve the present list of voters, but [wards indistinct] all other parties with splinter groups will also be given the privilege of block voting.

The president pointed out that block voting is the right of the voter, and not of the party. The campaign period, meantime, will begin on 27 March until 12 May [as heard], a total of 45 days. The party expenses for the election will remain at 50 centavos per voter. On party matters, the Central Committee will finalize a list of candidates for every region. The president emphasized before the caucus ended that the party should demonstrate its willingness to give the opposition equal advantages. [End recordings]

CSO: 4200/355

'TIMES JOURNAL' URGES CIVIC SUPPORT IN FIGHTING NPA

HK101418 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "People Must Take Part in Campaign"]

[Text] The sending of more troops and armaments to Mindanao to blunt the terroristic activities of the new people's army in the area is beginning to yield results.

The other day, government troopers captured a dissident training camp in beleaguered Davao del Norte, killing several ranking NPC leaders in the firefight that preceded the seizure of the camp.

Yesterday, reports were that the military's mopping-up operations were continuing with several more dissidents slain and high-powered weapons captured.

If the drive is pursued without letup, there is every reason to hope that the NPC atrocities can be effectively minimized, if not totally stopped.

How to sustain the drive is the question.

The military alone cannot do it. The civilian sector must do its part to maintain the drive by supporting government efforts and committing themselves to government goals.

The importance of civilian support was stressed the other day by Lt Gen Fidei V. Ramos, PC Chief, in a multi-sectoral dialog at Camp Catitipan, Buhangin, Davao City, with representatives of civic clubs, church, media and the integrated bar of the Philippines.

Many times in the past, the civilian sector had withheld its support to the military owing to the abuses committed by some men in uniform against some civilians. This is definitely not the right thing to do. While it is necessary that civilians must expose the atrocities committed by a few soldiers so these can be acted upon by higher military authorities, it is morally wrong for civilians to totally deny the military the support they need in the fight against the insurgents just because of the misdeeds of a few soldiers.

the outcome of such a stance could prove to be more tragic than the wrongdoing of the soldiers.

Many times in the past, too, some members of the clergy had allowed themselves to be used as tools by the rebels by highlighting the sufferings of the masses in their sermons. While it is their duty to open the eyes of the people to the injustices around them, it is also their moral obligation to tell the people to seek redress in a lawful way. More often, their homilies had served to incite the people to rise up against duly constituted authorities.

The other members of the civilian sector--whether teachers, doctors or public citizens--also have a stake in the government's anti-dissident campaign which is why they should not just stand idly by while the rebels continue to sow terror in their midst.

The important thing is to get involved.

In this crucial times, the smallest help can go a long way to achieve the highest goal.

CSO: 4200/355

PHILIPPINES

MINDANAO PEACE-ORDER DRIVE TO BE STEPPED UP

HK090057 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Feb 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] President Marcos ordered yesterday the fielding of more military units in northern and eastern Mindanao to intensify the government's peace and order drive there.

At the same time, the chief executive directed the reassignment of battle-tested military commanders to these areas to supervise operations.

The president's order to beef up the troops included the sending of heavy armament and helicopters to increase the military units' fire-power and combat capability.

The directive was issued to defense and military officials led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces [AFP] chief of staff, during a meeting in Malacanang.

Present at the meeting were members of the general staff of Ver, the commanding generals of the four major services--army, constabulary, air force, and navy--and commanders of the 13 regional commands.

In a meeting presided by the president last 21 January, the council assessed the peace and order situation in the country and reviewed the performance of the military in its counter-insurgency campaign.

The president, during the council meeting, noted the series of setbacks suffered by the military in fighting subversives and insurgents, not only in Mindanao but also in the Visayas. Cited was the ambush-killing of two battalion commanders and a few subordinate commanders.

In his directive yesterday, the president:

1. Ordered the immediate procurement of helicopters under the foreign military sales (FMS) arrangement with the United States.
2. Released funds for the acquisition of more modern communication equipment and for the retraining of the constabulary and small unit commands of the AFP's major services.

The president expressed concern over the prevailing situation in Davao del Norte, Misamis Oriental, Bukidnon, and Agusan del Norte.

Adding the requisition of additional helicopters and motor vehicles, the president asked Enrile and Ver to use all available helicopters and vehicles to be diverted from administrative use for combat operations against the NPA [New People's Army].

Additional helicopters and combat vehicles are to facilitate the movement of troops during operations in intercepting NPA bands who flee after staging attacks on government troops in remote areas.

Ver said that any intensified drive against the NPA in regions X and XI would not involve the pulling out of troops stationed in other areas of the country where they are also needed.

In his directive to Enrile and Ver yesterday, the president also ordered unit commanders to move around to see to it that the officers and men under them are always combat ready.

Ver said the president was visibly irked by onesided reports highlighting heavy government casualties and hardly without mention of NPA casualties.

In yesterday's meeting, the military commanders expressed doubts over some reports that the NPA can muster as many as 200 men without being detected by government troops. The commanders said this number was exaggerated.

Following the cue from the president, Ver authorized major service commanders and unified commanders to properly inform media on the results of military operations consistent within national security regulations.

Ver condemned the series of attacks by the NPA in various parts of the country over the weekend where casualties were not only soldiers but also civilians, including women and children.

Ref: 4200/355

MILITARY MUST PUSH BACK TERRORISTS

HK071316 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Breaking the NPA Backbone"]

[Text] The rash of indiscriminate killings of peaceful Davao del Norte Barrio residents by big bands of communist guerrillas shows to what extent the terrorists will go to maintain control over areas which are gradually being pacified by the government.

Last Friday, an estimated 200 terrorists killed 18 people and wounded 30 more during an attack on the adjacent Barangay in Asuncion, Davao del Norte. On the same day, army troops returning to Maco from Libay Libay, both in Davao del Norte, were set upon and ambushed by another band of terrorists. Twelve died, including their commanding officer.

Two things are obvious. Either the terrorists have gained considerable strength or are resorting to last ditch tactics in the face of continued inroads by government forces in areas which they once governed fully.

General Fabian Ver, armed forces chief of staff, said earlier the terrorist activities in Mindanao and some sections of northern Luzon could also be attributed to the setbacks they have been suffering in the Bicol region and Samar.

That too could be a reason but if the pattern holds true, the terrorists are now feeling the squeeze. During the heyday of the Muslim secessionist war, the terrorists remained largely untouched in Mindanao. At that time the government had its hand full with the Muslims. With the end of the Muslim secessionist war, the military turned its attention to the terrorists.

There was much talk about terrorist-Muslim unity. It was bound to fail from the outset because Islam rejects communism as a way of life.

It is said that when a man has his back to the wall, he will stand up and fight. The terrorists, while successfully imposing a show government in many areas of Christian Mindanao during the height of the Muslim secessionist war, entrenched themselves with funds and arms. They prepared for a takeover of this section of the country still largely untouched by development.

The military cannot afford to consider the Mindanao communist terrorists as something to brush off with a sneer. They are still strong and perhaps well prepared with supplies and funds. They must be pushed back steadily and inexorably to the jungles and hunted one at a time as has been the case for all terrorists. Only when this is done will peace and order return to the Mindanao provinces where they have set up their governing administrations.

It may take time, but the outcome is obvious.

REF: 4200/355

ARMY UPDATES DAVAO AMBUSH DEATH TOLL

OW051417 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Davao City, southern Philippines, 5 Feb (AFP)--Twelve Philippine Army troopers and four rebels have been killed in a daring ambush by 200 guerrillas from the Communist new People's Army (NPA) in a village near here, an army [words indistinct].

The soldiers were on a surveillance mission against the NPA and had just had breakfast yesterday when they were mowed down in automatic rifle fire by insurgents who had encircled the house.

The slain men's battalion Commander Colonel Julius Javier corrected an earlier military report saying only six soldiers had died.

Survivors of the 20-man army team retreated and killed four dissidents in a running gun battle until reinforcements from their main unit, the 41st army battalion, arrived from their camp six kms (3.75 miles) away, said Col Javier.

Before reaching the embattled soldiers, the battalion had to fight another NPA group that had apparently anticipated their arrival, touching off an exchange of fire that lasted seven hours.

A battalion of soldiers was dispatched this morning to conduct a search and destroy operation in the area of the village, which had been abandoned by its 200 residents, said the colonel.

The survivors, who had only been there a week were surprised at the bold daylight attack of the NPA.

"They use different tactics here," one of the survivors said.

Another large-scale attack attributed to the NPA happened in two villages in the same province which were raided at dawn yesterday.

Eighteen people, including a village captain, a policeman, six paramilitary men and 10 civilians were killed when their houses were sprayed with machinegun and automatic rifle fire, a military report said.

The NPA, the armed wing of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, has been waging a revolutionary war against the government of President Ferdinand Marcos for more than 13 years.

The official Philippine news agency tonight reported that eight villagers were killed several hours later also in Davao del Norte Province when an NPA unit opened fire on a cluster of houses in a village.

SO: 4200/355

COLUMNIST ON TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION

HK110452 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 3 Feb 83 p 3

["Aequo Bono?" Column by J. C. Gonzalez: "Bananas to Moscow?"]

[Text] Coconut farmers of Mindanao are close to strangulation even if the buying price of copra is now p1.50 a kilo. Coconut oil has no market in the developed countries which is not the fault of those Western economies.

Our coconut oil has no alternative but to look for buyers in the East-Bloc countries like Romania when we exported coconut oil last year in exchange for an oil rig. The term was direct barter, no money involved.

Barter or under the counter deal was pioneered by Indonesia in 1982 when its government offered \$300 million worth of goods for any taker in the Western countries including Japan.

Tokyo opposed the policy but towards the end of the year agreed at the expense of the so-called free-trade or bilateralism (special buying agreement between two countries).

Direct barter between Japan and Indonesia may end up for one country out-smarting the other like the former imposing on Indonesia when to deliver their goods at Japan's terms.

Jakarta rejected the terms offered by the alliance of Japanese companies led by Mitsubishi Corporation.

And Japan agreed on Indonesian terms with a \$1 billion contract on an oil refinery in exchange of Indonesian agricultural goods.

Today Manila is following the footsteps of Indonesia when it will soon transact with Russia to barter such goods as coconut oil and sugar for a coal-fired cement plant. Russia today is our biggest buyer of sugar.

Recently assemblyman Rodolfo del Rosario hinted that the Tagum Development Company [TADECO] will try to find market for its bananas in Russia.

Phil's share of banana export to Japan was eased but California fruit
that was pressured on the Tokyo market by its biggest trading partner, America.

That's how the southerly winds blow from the Philippines to Moscow. Yes, why not
trade in Russian tractors in exchange for bananas. White monkeys don't like
bananas. Give them to the Russian bear.

4200/355

BRIEFS

ARMY TRAINEES DESERT CAMP--More than three hundred army trainees at Camp San Gabriel, Mintal, this city reportedly left camp in masse at dawn of Tuesday last week. As of press time, army officers handling the training are still busy rounding up the deserters. Reports reaching the PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM revealed that the trainees deserted in protest to some inhuman conditions obtained at the military camp. Foremost in the gripe of the trainees are the poor quality and volume of food given them. They even said that not only food but also water is scarce in the camp. Most of the guards were reportedly sleeping during the escape. The youthful trainees, mostly college students reportedly took to the mountains to evade arrest. Some of the trainees came as far as the Cotabato and Zamboanga Provinces. [Text] [HK11044 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 3 Feb 83 p 8]

GRAVITY OF BANANA DISEASE--The alarming rate of spread of moko, the most dreaded among known banana diseases should merit the immediate attention and concern of our authorities. As shown by their experiences in the past, the banana companies are capable of containing if not eradicating the virulent disease. But that was during normal times and in natural mode of contamination. Moko today is being spread by unscrupulous people who may have done it by selfish motives or the distorted ideals of "sabotaging the economy to hasten the downfall of the present dispensation." Considering that the disease is caused by a virus, one cannot minimize its destructiveness neither its being highly contagious. Done at the height of the present confusion, law enforcers are at a loss as to what priority it will attach to moko. This makes the situation the more acute since the economy of Davao del Norte is highly dependent on the banana industry. The thrust in containing subversion and criminality is indeed urgent. In the face of killings, kidnappings and robberies, economic sabotage appears as a kindergarten mischief. But viewed in the perspective of national survival, our economic well-being is the most potent antidote against any social upheaval. Suffice it to state that the proliferation of moko must stop. As to the hows and whys, we do not have the luxury of time to discuss. The only thing which remains necessary and relevant is for the spread of moko to be stopped soon. [Editorial: "Moko Must Be Stopped!"] [Text] [HK110455 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 4 Feb 83 p 2]

ASSAILANTS ATTACK PHILIPPINE PROVINCE--Manila, 4 Feb (AFP)--A total of 26 people were killed today in central and southern Philippines in surprise attacks by heavily armed men wearing fatigue uniforms, military and government officials.

... time (1981) at the third dialogue between the government and
the Catholic bishops conference. That dialogue formally put an
end to the religious committees which were relevant only during the
first law reform. The president invited all religious groups to actually
participate in the government socio-economic project like the others.
But no to discuss each participation is planned to be called shortly to the
government with officials of the country's religious organizations, including
the Protestant, Muslim and independent denominations. In place of the dissolved
committees, yesterday's dialogue took up the creation of public affairs
and will involve other sectors of government. (Text: [0121446] (Gazette
of the Republic of the Philippines 1100 (12 Feb 81))

(200) 355

PARTIES VIE FOR SUPPORT FOR AMENDMENT DRAFTS

8K110300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Social Action Party [SAP] and Siam Democratic Party MPs were yesterday in a neck-and-neck race to gather enough signatures for their respective constitution amendment drafts.

MPs from the two competing parties could be seen, on the first day of the extraordinary session of Parliament, busily approaching fellow MPs in the parliamentary meeting hall with outstretched pens and paper.

The SAP, which changed its compromising stance on the amendment issue and announced on Wednesday that it will "oppose all forms of dictatorship," yesterday gathered 93 signatures out of the necessary 101 to call for a debate on the constitutional amendment.

Siam Democratic Party leader Col Phon Roengprasertwit would not say how many signatures he had gathered so far but other MPs estimated that it may be over 80.

Siam Democratic MPs Piva Angkinan, Phinit Chansurin, and Prem Malakun were yesterday busily lobbying for their draft.

The SAP draft proposes the amendment of only the electoral law and opposes extending the Senate's power or allowing civil and military officials to hold ministerial posts.

While declining to reveal details of his draft Col Phon, whose party earlier pushed for all the three factors to be amended, said "The draft will propose that the constitutional amendment be carried out on the basis of individual MPs and not on a party basis."

SAP's draft would bring to an end the voting power of the appointed Senate and allow only elected MPs to be appointed to ministerial posts.

Mr. Watt Phonsin who is in charge of gathering signatures for SAP told reporters that his party had appointed seven MPs including himself to draw up the draft.

The other six MPs are Thongyot Chittawira, Phit Danwong, Prinya Chaui-plot, Euanin Bunsuwan, Phan Bunchit and Thiraphan Phetchsuwan.

He said that the SAP draft calls for the use of a multi-constituency system with each constituency having no more than three candidates, and for the voting to be done on an individual candidate system.

The system set for the general election this year, if the constitution is amended, would be the combined-constituency, party voting system which political analysts believe would favour the larger parties.

Mr Ophat said his party believes that the system set for the election is new and has never been used in Thailand. Voters do not understand the new system enough and are not used to it, and they will not be able to choose a candidate that they like. The combined-constituency system is also very impractical, particularly in large provinces where there are a large number of MPs, he said.

Mr Ophat said that SAP's draft contains six articles and one of the articles specified that all candidates must belong to a party, and that each party must have no less than half of the total number of seats available.

Sources within the SAP, however, said that if the Siam Democratic Party does not gather enough signatures for its own draft then SAP would not hand in its draft either. If that happens then the constitution may not be amended at all, the sources said.

Parliamentary sources revealed that Colonel Phon will today consult other parties who have helped his party open the parliamentary session in order to work out a common stand on the amendment issue.

Three political parties are now solidly behind the move to amend only the electoral law. These are the SAP, the Democrat and the Chat Prachathipatai Party. Together the three parties have a combined vote of about 140, while a total of 264 votes or half of both houses are needed to amend the constitution.

Two other important parties--the Chat Thai and the Prachakon Thai--have not clarified their stance. Chat Thai prefers a multi-constituency, party voting system, while Prachakon Thai prefers a multi-constituency, candidate voting system.

Both parties however have not made clear their stance on the issue of the extension of Senate power or the appointments of civil servants to political posts.

Opposition to the attempt to extend the senators' legislative power and the appointments of civil or military officials to ministerial posts gathered momentum last Monday after former secretary to the prime minister Col Chamlong Chumuang started a campaign to oppose what he said were attempts by some military factions to reimpose dictatorship.

Colonel Chamlong yesterday went to meet Chat Prachathipatai Deputy Leader Op Wasurat at his Witthavakhom Company on Ratchathewi Road and later told reporters that he also wants to meet Colonel Phon but has not yet made an appointment.

Meanwhile, the Thai Thai Party announced last night that it would not prepare its own version of amendment draft, saying that it would seek a compromise with the SAP for the change in the election system from the proposed multiple constituency-single candidate voting to multiple constituency and the voting for a team of candidates not exceeding three persons.

Doc: 4200/353

SENATE WHIPS TO SUPPORT DRAFT ON AMENDMENT

BK160350 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Senate whips yesterday agreed to support Siam Democracy Party (SDP) leader Col Phon Roengprasoetwit's draft bill to amend the constitution at which debate begins in a joint sitting of parliament on Friday.

The SDP draft will be debated at the same time as another submitted by the Social Action Party (SAP).

The decision to support the SDP draft came during a meeting yesterday afternoon attended by 25 Senate whips.

Senate whip chairman, Armed Forces Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Kongsamut, did not attend the meeting, which according to a source was overshadowed by concern that there would not be enough support to push the SDP draft through Parliament.

The source said that the whips had agreed to lobby as much Senate support as possible for the draft.

He said it was also agreed that the Senate would seek separate deliberation of the SDP and SAP drafts and, in a departure from usual procedure, would ask for parliamentary-wide scrutiny of the draft in the second reading in order to save time. Draft bills are usually referred to a scrutiny committee before being submitted to the House for a second reading.

Concern was expressed at the meeting that it would be difficult for the whips to gather enough support for the draft when it reaches the third reading stage, the source said.

He said it was likely that the senators of the supreme command headquarters faction would vote for the SDP, but stressed that this was still only speculation because Supreme Command Chief of Staff Gen Rian Dittabanchong, who represented the faction at the meeting, declined to comment on the issue.

The military senators had expressed concern that the draft may not be approved by Parliament because of divided opinions on the amendment issue, the source said.

Meanwhile, another parliamentary source disclosed that the supreme command's senate faction has agreed to adopt a "half-way" compromise under which it will forego certain voting rights in return for a decision to support the SDP draft.

The faction's stand, which is subject to the SDP draft being passed would mean that the Senate would lose the right to vote on important national economic, social and royal decree drafts, the sources said.

However, the Senate would retain its right to vote on security bills and non-confidence motions called against the government, the sources said.

The SDP was a compromise to Colonel Phon's draft which calls for a multiple constituency-single candidate voting system, the retention of Senate powers and the right to appoint government and military officials who hold the Senate posts to political posts.

Colonel Phon's draft has been countered by another submitted to the Parliament on Monday by the SAP which seeks only to change the electoral system from single constituency-party voting to multiple constituency-single candidate voting.

House Speaker Buntheng Thongsawat said yesterday that both drafts have already been listed on the agenda for debate in Friday's joint sitting.

He said that both drafts should be debated at the same time and a separate approval vote would be sought on the amendment bills to determine which, if any, was accepted for a second reading.

A parliamentary scrutiny committee would then be appointed and it should be given at least five days to consider the amendment, said Mr Buntheng, adding that he opposed the idea of appointing a parliamentary-wide team to scrutinize the draft.

Speaking personally, Mr Buntheng, who is also a SAP member, said he believed that all parties concerned with the amendment attempt should be prepared to compromise to ensure the success of the move.

He said that while MPs were not afraid of a coup d'etat they did not wish to start the parliamentary process again if the military decided to step in.

Mr Buntheng said that he had been told by the prime minister's Secretary General Maj-Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut, that the government has approved an MP's request for a live broadcast of the constitutional amendment debate.

On the matter, the government's parliamentary coordinating committee had failed to reach agreement on whether to accept either draft. The committee, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan, decided that the Parliament would decide on the matter.

THAILAND

ATHIT SAYS SENATE'S POWERS SHOULD BE EXTENDED

BK120338 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Feb 83 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] Army Commander-in-chief General Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday said that if Parliament changes the voting system, it must also approve the two other amendment proposals.

This means, he said, the Senate's power should be extended and military officials and civil servants should have the right to hold cabinet posts.

Gen Athit was speaking at a seminar on "The Power of a Nation" at Sirirat Hospital.

Reporters were barred from the seminar but people who attended said the army commander stated that the last amendment point is really about the freedom and right of individuals to serve the country and that a way should be opened for them.

Asked whether the amendment would harm national security, General Athit said there were many conflicting views on this. Therefore, he said, a compromise should be reached, adding: "That's all there is to it."

Refuting reports that the amendment is meant to enable him to become prime minister and defence minister at the same time, General Athit said that his recent resignation from the Senate showed that he has no political ambitions.

He added that he had been invited to join the cabinet on several occasions but each time he declined.

On reports of a split in the armed forces, General Athit said: "This is quite normal and there is nothing serious about it."

CSO: 4200/353

SAIYUT DENIES CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMY, SENATE

BK060239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 83 p 3

[ext] The supreme commander of the armed forces, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, yesterday denied that there were conflicts in the army and the Senate concerning the proposed constitutional amendments.

General Saiyut, speaking at Don Muang airport after the departure of Chinese Army Chief-of-Staff Yang Dezhi, stressed that there was no split in the army and said: "We will do everything according to the proper channels."

General Saiyut, himself a senator, said the senators held similar views on the amendments, adding that solid reasons and principles will back their decisions on the amendments. The supreme commander's statements apparently were in response to a comment made on Friday by Senator Sanon Sisawang that the Senate would fully support the amendment "unless there were devious tricks."

General Saiyut emphasised that the senators were not after power, adding that while "the Senate will not pose any problem on the constitutional amendments, it must be understood that the Senate is duty-bound to ensure political order. The military does not wish to interfere in politics, but it has to step in when the country is in trouble."

He stressed that it was the members of Parliament who were largely responsible for the amendment move.

According to General Saiyut, a report on the MPs' amendment views will be presented by the Senate's working group to a meeting of Senate whips tomorrow.

The commanders-in-chief of the three armed forces, who are also senators, are due to attend the meeting which will be followed by a major meeting of all senators on Wednesday, when the Senate's official stand on the amendment issue should be clear.

Senate whips, after a meeting on Friday to consider an amendment proposal by a group of MPs, expressed no opposition to the proposal which supports the multiple constituency-single candidate voting system, the retention of Senate powers for another four years and the right of government officials to hold ministerial posts.

THE HON. MR. SPEAKER: (HON. B. J. BROWN)

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MR. SPEAKER: (HON. B. J. BROWN) "The Social Democrat Party, I have just heard of."

MR. SPEAKER: (HON. B. J. BROWN) "The Social Democrat Party was formed in 1934, and it was formed by joining the Socialist Party of Canada, the Workers' Communist Party, and the United Front Party, which was led by Mr. K. J. Gurney."

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TELETYPE

CHUKRIT REVEALS ATHIT ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE MEETING

BK060258 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Social Action Party [SAP] Leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot revealed yesterday that he had been indirectly approached by Army Command-in-Chief Gen Athit Saming-Ek to support amendments to the constitution.

Speaking to reporters in Chiang Mai where he attended the funeral of a party member's father, M. R. Khukrit said General Athit's approach was made through Army Assistant Chief of Staff Maj-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, who visited him at his Soi Suan Plu home.

M. R. Khukrit said Maj-Gen Chaowalit told him that General Athit wanted to meet him but was tied up by a trip to the border. The SAP leader said he had sent a message back to General Athit that the constitution amendment should be "negotiable" and that all parties concerned should be open-minded so as to avoid problems and conflicts.

M. R. Khukrit said he had also passed on to General Athit his belief that MPs and senators should compromise in order to ensure the success of the amendment move.

Maj-General Chaowalit had accepted his proposals for consideration, M. R. Khukrit said. He said it could be possible that General Athit's planned meeting with him was also aimed at overcoming misunderstandings which had arisen from an earlier clash of opinion on the constitution changes.

M. R. Khukrit said he has spoken out as "a matter of principle" and without any bad intentions. "If he (General Athit) does visit me, I would be glad, because we would be able to discuss everything we have in mind," he said.

M. R. Khukrit said he had just finished expanding a Thai-style pavilion in front of his Soi Suan Plu home and if General Athit visited him, "he will be the first guest to use it."

The party leader, who earlier spoke against the constitution amendment, yesterday softened his stand, suggesting that he wanted to see government officials

... and ... - for being appointed ... and ...
... if not ... powers were extended, but added that there ...
... reduction in the number of senators, who comprise ... large ...
... the ...

9. ... said that he did not believe that his party's ...
... would represent much influence in the constitutional amendment
....

... said that the ... which meets on Wednesday, would consider ...
... other parties before it made a decision on the issue.

... in he was ... by differing views within the ... on the issue.
... said that each MP was entitled to his own opinion. He ...
... final way to compromise their opinions, he said. He dismissed a report
... planned to stage a hunger strike at his home if the ...
... because of tensions in the political arena.

... Fourth Army Region Commanding General Lt-Gen Han Lilanet said that
... will no longer criticise the move to amend the constitution.

PRASONG VIEWS REGION, ASEAN'S DEVELOPMENT

BK130758 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 83 p 7

[By the Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The secretary-general of the National Security Council [NSC], Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, has proposed six points for consideration in the formulation of foreign policy at a time when events abroad have a direct or indirect effect on Thailand's national security.

In an article published in the Foreign Ministry magazine, SARANROM, of February 10, he made these points:

1. Efforts must be made to bring about cooperation and unity among the ASEAN countries and allies to prevent Thailand from being used as a tool or a stage for conflict by any side.
2. Interest must be devoted to solving regional problems, particularly that of Indochina which is protracted and has more direct and immediate effect on our national security than any other regional problems.
3. Neighbouring countries are most important targets in the national security of Thailand than countries situated farther away. Foreign policy has to be implemented to ensure success in developing friendly cooperation and mutual understanding based on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on justice and equality, and on national prestige and benefits.
4. Conduct policy of friendship toward the big powers in a manner to maintain the balance among them in the Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific regions to the utmost benefit of Thailand's national security.
5. It is necessary to develop further friendly relations with the Third World but we have to be cautious and remain neutral to the demands of some Third World countries which could drag us into opposition against other friendly countries. It must be remembered that several Third World countries are radicals which praise and give importance to countries capable of overthrowing their governments and replacing them with the communist socialist system.

confrontation at the site between the communist powers and England with
consequences for the fighting between Democratic Kampuchea and
China in 1975-76 and Vietnam, with effects on the countries in the
area.

The region, that countries are situated next to communist countries. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The sea lanes through the Indian Ocean to the Pacific are strategic. There are many different races, cultures and ideals. There is a rising fear of subversion or interference from outside. The United States, Russia and China are engaged in struggle in small countries. Economic and other cooperation and collaboration of the interests of ASEAN must be considered first.

Mr. Prasing, 49, an American noted that the ASEAN countries are not homogeneous. If 100 Southeast Asian countries were to be grouped into 100 countries which, as a result, do not have a common identity.

The Vietnamese opposition against Singapore is also due to the fact that Singapore is a country which has supported the Sihanouk regime. It is a country which has a more direct geographical interest in the area. It is also a country which has a traditional dislike for the Vietnamese.

Mr. Prasing, with Russian hegemony, China and other major powers, relations with the United States, Japan and the Third World. He also declared "from modernisations."

Although China has 4.5 million men in its armed forces and is still a conventional to nuclear war, it is so technologically advanced that it is limited in its role in modern warfare.

Mr. Prasing, the 4th Secretary-General said that the Japanese are interested in their investments in this part of the world and they have a long-term policy, including an anti-Soviet tendency. The Soviet Union is interested in some Japanese islands. Tokyo is engaged in economic and technical cooperation with China.

Japan has supported ASEAN and is willing to assist Vietnam if it is in a position leading to a Kampuchean settlement. Japan has a "Dual Buffer Zone" plan which calls for Laos and Kampuchea to be a buffer between Vietnam and Vietnam to be a buffer between ASEAN and China. According to Prasing, this is difficult to achieve.

Mr. Prasing, he said that because of the inter-superpower struggle in the world, in Southeast Asia there has been increasing talk about greater cooperation among the ASEAN countries for defence and security. However, he is against any early move under the present circumstances toward military alliance which could cause the setting up of a military bloc.

Besides differences of view among the ASEAN countries concerning the threats, these countries face internal subversion from abroad. Mr. Prasing said that a military bloc will not solve the problem of subversion which is the problem of the government and people of each country to prevent and suppress. The setting up of a military bloc could cause misunderstanding that ASEAN is in a state of confrontation which would affect a political solution to the conflict.

ASEAN members have conducted bilateral cooperation by exchanging information and intelligence and carrying out joint military exercises in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Commending ASEAN for progress made in economic, cultural and political cooperation, Mr. Prasing said that there are problems which have to be solved such as those on the Thai-Malaysian border, the dispute over Vietnam.

[illegible]

...and from the 1990s, the success to integrate the Islamic world into a relationship with radical Islamic countries.

There has not shown any indication it would abide by the United Nations-
mandated requirement for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.
The UN remains committed to improving relations between Vietnam and Thailand
and Cambodia.

1. The United States, China and Japan apply pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia. France maintains contacts with Hanoi.

Thailand controls almost all of Laos and has been able to gain control of most of Cambodia. It continues to be the source of refugees coming here by way of the sea.

1. Mr. Hansen said that Vietnam will use the refugees for subversive activities and in obtaining political concessions from Thailand. Refugee camps could be the base for use by Vietnam to anti-Thai actions, (Thao has been reluctant to accept them back home).

On international terrorism, the NSC secretary-general expected it to increase in frequency and intensity.

COL. NFI CHAMLONG OPPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SKOS/145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Outspoken Senator Chamlong Simuang, ex-secretary to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, yesterday called upon the people to write to their MPs or senators to oppose the proposed amendments of the constitution to extend the powers of the senators for another four years and to permit civil servants or military officers to continue to be appointed to cabinet or other political posts.

The people should inform their MPs or senators whether they "prefer democracy or would like to have dictatorship reimposed upon them." This would prevent those proposing the amendments from claiming that they were acting on behalf of the public.

The "write-in" campaign, according to Colonel Chamlong, should begin when debate starts on the proposed amendments. The letters could be sent to the MPs or senators through the Parliament's secretariat.

Colonel Chamlong will himself conduct a one-man campaign among political parties and individual MPs to "stand firm in support of democracy and stop the return of dictatorship."

He said, "I'm speaking up because I cannot stand the threats of certain military officers. I cannot stand by to see democracy destroyed. The atmosphere has changed in a way which shows who is on the side of democracy and to condemn those who wish to have dictatorship."

Colonel Chamlong also urged the universities to organise a forum for public debate on the issues involved.

The former close aide of General Prem compared the efforts to extend the senatorial powers beyond the expiration date of April 21 this year to those which had been made to extend the tenure of office of then Army Commander-in-Chief Prem beyond the arbitrary retirement age of 60. He had fought the drive.

"On both occasions, many signed with doubts in their hearts," he said.

management of the corporation should await the results of the two-
 -sided hearing. By then the electrolyte would have been one of
 millions of tons of ore in against the amendments and would have
 been abandoned."

replied, "As the result of my speaking frankly, I may be subjected to all sorts of pressure, but I'm not afraid. I will speak up in Parliament and do my duty."

"Why should those who want to be prime minister or cabinet minister to the parliament convene to amend the constitution? Because, there is a different view in the military with a number disagreeing with the result of the partnership. Because of the lack of unanimous views within the military, amendment is not possible."

It would, however, be one to give the way to the past of minister of the navy in order to dilate over the three armed forces. In the case of prize of letter, the ship could be made to cover the whole country.

1. To carry its program in office with stability, it is necessary to extend its powers in the Senate. A claim has been made that senators would be "over the barrier of discipline but actually they could be supported," (Harris and Goodling).

He added, "In the case of the extension to the army (in-C term) of 110,000, we will have to put a coup if the extension would not materialise. That's the thing to prevent a coup."

...and therefore, used rhetorically, "Who is the real government? Is it the cabinet minister?" The government had announced it would not reorganize the cabinet. It said not amend the constitution, and it would not discuss the constitution.

... Parliament should be reopened and the constitution
... Parliament is reopening and constitutional amendments
... be decided.

"I've learned that the country's performance depends on the quality of the government and the people. I am happy to see that the government is like a big family, the prime minister will become like a father, the people will become like a popular talk show and in time the country will be smaller and smaller."

— 4/10/15

ADMIRAL SOMBUN ON PLANS TO UPGRADE NAVY

BK140406 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] Apparently because of uncertainties in the regional situation, the Royal Thai Navy is upgrading its arsenal with an array of new armaments, ranging from fleets of patrol and landing craft to sophisticated guided missiles and electronic-controlled artillery units.

Two submarines are also on navy's shopping list, probably for 1987, according to Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Sombun Chua Phibun.

Admiral Sombun told THE NATION in an interview last week that at least 16 patrol and landing craft are being constructed to enlarge the naval fleet, which is spread thin because of Thailand's long coasts. Existing warships, such as "Mongkut Ratchakuman," are also undergoing modernization.

He said their electronic systems are being modernized and their weapons are being replaced with more powerful ones.

The latest and probably most interesting item to be added to the navy are a series of long-range guided missiles the U.S. has agreed to supply. Admiral Sombun said these include Harpoon, Sea Skimmer and Sea Sparrow anti-ship missiles. In addition, the navy is also seeking to secure several Phalanx 20-mm machineguns.

The navy is also in the process of negotiating for the construction of two Corvette-class warships, displacing from 800-900 tons each, to carry the missiles.

Admiral Sombun said the navy is ordering more Exocet missiles, following the Falklands war during which Argentina effectively used them to sink a British warship.

To boost its reconnaissance capability, the navy has signed a contract with the Netherlands for the purchase of two Fokker-27 aircraft which can be equipped with air-to-surface missiles, Admiral Sombun said.

The two-engine turbo-jet aircraft will also have an electronic target identification system, and be able to make long-range reconnaissance flights over the Gulf of Thailand, he said.

The navy will enlarge its marine forces in Sattahip, Rayong and in the south, he said. The M-16 assault rifles used by the marines will be replaced with locally-assembled HK-33 rifles.

Additional 105-mm and 155--mm Howitzers will be ordered to enlarge the existing artillery batteries. He said the navy plans to set up an anti-aircraft and coastal defence artillery battery at the Sattahip wing base it received from the air force last April.

Admiral Sombun said the new armaments are part of a five-year plan to modernize the navy.

"We feel there's a threat from foreign forces by sea," he said. A strong naval fleet, he said, will serve as a deterrent to any sea invasion.

CSO: 4200/354

SURVEY NOTES ELITE ATTITUDES ON KAMPUCHEA

BK140440 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Feb 83 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Survey: How Thai Elite Perceive Khmer Conflict"]

[Text] The faculty of political science at Chulalongkon University conducted a survey recently of elite perceptions of Thailand's national security, which included a chapter on the question of Indochina and the security of Thailand. The findings of the opinion poll may shed some light on the attitude and thinking of those Thais who are concerned and involved in various ways with the question of Indochina, or more specifically, the Kampuchean problem.

The study was aimed at ascertaining the opinion of the Thai elite on the impact of the Kampuchean problem on Thailand's security, the nature of such an impact, and the way out of this problem.

In the first place, there was near unanimity in the elite's opinion that the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea has definitely affected Thailand's security.

The majority (close to 60 percent) felt that the adversity of the impact is grave, while some 38 percent indicated the intensity in a lesser degree.

Nearly all respondents agreed that the impact has assumed various dimensions including invariably, the armed tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the refugee influx, an unnecessary drain on the national budget, transformation of Kampuchea into a base for threatening Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, aggravation of regional tension and intensification of superpower rivalry in Southwest Asia. (Among these various factors, the tension at the border, the refugee influx and Kampuchea as a base for threatening Thailand, received the highest frequency of mention.)

Nearly all respondents (more than 98 percent) rejected the notion of acquiescence to the Vietnamese military domination of Kampuchea as an acceptable solution.

The majority (some 45 percent) opted for opposition against the Vietnamese action, while a sizable portion of the elite (about 26 percent) saw the wisdom of opposition as well as finding a way to come to terms with the Vietnamese.

Roughly the same size of the population of respondents, nevertheless, wanted to reach some sort of a compromise with the Vietnamese--without, however, acquiescing to the Vietnamese domination.

When queried as to the methods of opposing the Vietnamese in Kampuchea, the majority of the respondents avoided suggesting military engagements--including joining with other nations in opposing Vietnam militarily; however, the military means as part and parcel of other non-military options, received a small percentage of approval (some 6 percent).

Most elite saw the merit of collaborating with other nations and the United Nations in pressuring Vietnam by non-military means, including the application of economic sanction and diplomacy, while also supporting various anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions.

Hence, while most of the elite indicated the preference of opposing the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea, they still expressed a desire to seek a way out by accommodation.

In answer to the question of how Thailand should seek flexibility vis-a-vis Vietnam, it was indicated that the discontinuation of support to the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions could be raised as a *quid pro quo* for the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. The majority (some 48 percent) thought the withdrawal must be a total one, while only a small percentage was content to settle for a partial withdrawal either from the Thai-Kampuchean border or west of the Mekong River. A sizable part of the respondents (some 26 percent) suggested such methods as diplomatic dialogue, economic cooperation and non-involvement as possible approaches to seek an accommodation with Vietnam.

During the period under survey, Vietnam had proffered "flexibility" in its position over Kampuchea apparently as a tactical maneuver by suggesting that it might be willing to withdraw from the Thai-Kampuchean border or reduce its troop strength in Kampuchea, provided that Thailand and ASEAN would stop hostile acts against Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime.

Vietnam had offered a partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea in exchange for a *de facto* withdrawal of recognition of Democratic Kampuchea as well as the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with Thailand. The majority of the elite (some 62 percent) rejected this proposal by Vietnam, while 33 percent found it acceptable only in parts. (Less than 5 percent could accept it in toto.) Apparently, the elite was reasonably optimistic that a better concession could yet be extracted from the Vietnamese in return for the abandonment of the Democratic Kampuchean regime.

Most elite recognized the Kampuchean question as directly threatening Thai national security, particularly insofar as it creates tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and causes an influx of refugees. Thailand must therefore resort to various means in conjunction with other nations to resist the Vietnamese domination, but short of starting an armed conflict. At the same time, however, assistance and support to the Kampuchean resistance was deemed as appropriate.

Nevertheless, the majority of the elite saw the importance of seeking an accommodation with Vietnam, by insisting that Thailand would cease to support the Kampuchean resistance if Vietnam would withdraw completely from Kampuchea. But the elite was not ready to accept the Vietnamese proposition advocating a partial withdrawal from Kampuchea and a non-aggression pact with Thailand in exchange for a derecognition of Democratic Kampuchea.

A tentative conclusion from the foregoing findings is that the majority of elite demonstrated considerable confidence in Thailand's ability to keep the situation arising from the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea under control.

To a considerable extent, it also entails a degree of optimism in Thailand's ability to influence the outcome of the Kampuchean problem to its preference.

CSO: 4200/354

'NATION REVIEW' DISCUSSES VISIT BY PLO ENVOY

BK100125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "PLO Envoy's Visit Here Is Very Timely"]

[Text] The arrival in Thailand of Mr Ali Fayyad, a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, is both timely and most welcome since there have been dubious allegations against his organization and Thai politicians of foreign money flowing into this country to influence the election that are due in June. Fayyad was categoric in what he said and we not only accept his statement at face value but also because it is quite logical. Yes, the supporters of the PLO have a lot of petrodollars but why they should be used to influence elections in Thailand is beyond our comprehension.

There is no question of Thailand being sympathetic to the plight of Palestinian refugees. If there is one country that understands more about refugees than Thailand, it is Pakistan which has about four times more refugees than we have. But there are several non sequiturs in what Fayyad has said about the opening of a PLO representation in Thailand. Naturally, our pride is tickled when he says that Bangkok is the regional capital of this region. Certainly we would like to think so but it is not exactly true.

This region is unfortunately bifurcated into Indochina and ASEAN and there is not question that Hanoi lords it over Indochina despite whatever resistance Vietnamese forces are facing in Western Kampuchea. On the other hand, the most populous country of ASEAN is Indonesia--the fifth biggest in the world--and it is naturally the country from which any PLO representation should operate since, fortunately from PLO's point of view, she is not only a Muslim country but is also a member of OPEC.

Any influence that the PLO wants to exert on Southeast Asia should be emanating from both Hanoi and Jakarta. Malaysia is another Muslim country in which the PLO can have representation and that will add to her strength in this region. But Thailand is primarily a Buddhist country although all other religions have equal freedom here. It is only natural that the PLO would like to have representations in as many countries as possible all over the world, and we respect that wish.

But the primary consideration in bilateral relationship is what the mutual benefits are. We cannot think of any benefits that would accrue to the PLO by establishing a representation here. Thailand, at the moment, as everybody knows, is far too embroiled in the internal affairs of this region. Certainly, we support the cause that the Palestinians must have a homeland--Thailand has done it before and will do it again. But, as the PLO should very well know, all that Thailand can do is vote for the Palestinian homeland in the UN General Assembly--there is little else that Thailand can do. There are super-powers who are trying to secure a homeland for the Palestinians and we do hope they succeed.

Having innumerable refugees in Thailand, we realize very deeply that all of them should have a homeland. We also are very sympathetic toward Pakistan and sincerely hope that all the Afghan refugees will be able to return to their homeland. Thailand's attitude toward the Palestinians are the same--they should have a homeland. But Thailand is not a big power that could juggle issues and come up with solutions.

The time will come, we are confident, that the Palestinians will have a homeland when Thailand will look upon them as friends and will have the opportunity to exchange representations. But meantime, we think the PLO should have Jakarta and Hanoi as their main sources of influencing Southeast Asia--and Southeast Asia, we believe, does not require much influencing in the cause of the Palestinians.

CSO: 4200/354

'VOFA' ON SCHEDULE OF ASEAN UPCOMING CONFERENCES

BK060913 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Thailand will this year host three major conferences involving the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, Secretary General of Thailand's ASEAN office Pracha Khunakasem said yesterday.

Pracha said the ministerial conference of 10 ASEAN and European Economic Community, or EEC, countries will take place during 24-25 March. ASEAN economic ministers will meet here during 12-14 May, according to the secretary general. And ASEAN foreign ministers will hold their annual meeting here in late June to discuss political issues. The conference will be immediately followed by a meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from the United States, Australia, Japan, Canada, New Zealand and the EEC, according to Pracha. He said that delegates from Brunei and Papua New Guinea would be invited to the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting as observers. The ASEAN Standing Committee and senior ASEAN officials will also meet prior to each of the three major conferences, Pracha said.

The ASEAN Standing Committee, which meets every 2 months, deals with economic matters, while the ASEAN Senior Officials meetings, or SOM, discuss political issues. The SOM is scheduled to take place this month, according to the secretary general.

Referring to the ASEAN Standing Committee's meeting on 27 January, Pracha said it was agreed at the meeting that representatives of the private sectors would also be invited to take part in ASEAN regional meetings to strengthen relations between the governments and private sectors in the region.

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SOLUTION TO KAMPUCHEA ISSUE IN SRV HANDS

BK170212 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "The Key to the End of the Kampuchean Conflict Is in Hanoi's Hands"]

[Text] Soviet Deputy [Foreign] Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's tour of Southeast Asia ended over the weekend without any new positive development regarding the protracted Kampuchean conflict. Quite to the contrary, Vietnam was quick to take the opportunity of Kapitsa's visit to restate its somewhat amusing, unreasonable and inconsistent proposal. The Hanoi authorities reportedly repeated that the position of the Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union is that the negotiations must not touch on the Kampuchean internal situation, which is an accomplished fact. It was also (?reminded) that any negotiations must touch only on the ending of the undeclared war against Kampuchea as well as between ASEAN and Indochina.

Is that so? Any rational man may ask, and wonder how this protracted war could end without discussing about those 200,000 Vietnamese troops who have been illegally and shamelessly occupying Kampuchea since the very end of 1978, as the invasion and consequent occupation of Kampuchea by the forces are the very root causes of the conflict. Hanoi, perhaps, prefers to end this ongoing undeclared war in its own way.

A wild guess suggests that the Vietnamese expansionists and aggressors may have been toying with the idea of forcefully shutting up the mouths and tying up the hands of the true owners of Kampuchea into accepting Hanoi's imperialistic rule. But things may not be that easy as they have never been. The Vietnamese should wake up from their far from true dream to see that reality before their faces that the situation in Kampuchea has never come close to a fait accompli as recently contended by Hanoi. Despite the far outnumbered and better equipped troops, it has been over 4 years now that the Vietnamese failed to entirely control Kampuchea. Hanoi's imperialistic endeavor has (?constantly) encountered with the courageous and hard-bitten Kampuchean patriots. The young Vietnamese fighters who were enlisted away from home have nothing but their lives to bet on in this unjust war, but the resistant Kampuchians have at stake the independence of their centuries-old motherland as well as the existence of their Khmer race.

So the Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa reportedly said in Hanoi that the Soviet Union has called on ASEAN countries to take into account Indochina's suggestion for an end to the confrontation and to take a place at the negotiation table. Logically, should there be any rationality left in Hanoi, it would rather be the Vietnamese who take the said statement into consideration. It has been Hanoi all the way since the outbreak of war that created this unnecessary conflict leading to a confrontation in the region.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was quoted as telling his Thai counterpart over a year ago in Bangkok that we had enough confrontation. However, the Hanoi authorities have never once proved themselves in any noticeable way to convince the world that they really want peace and the end of Kampuchean conflict.

The key to the settlement of this undeclared war has always been in Hanoi's hands. The negotiation table could produce nothing should Hanoi deliberately maintain its 200,000 troops in Kampuchea and rob the indigenous Kampuchians of their legitimate right to choose their own destiny. Should Hanoi stubbornly and irrationally pursue these imperialistic designs, our sympathies go to the poverty-stricken Vietnamese who ultimately suffer the most for having been bearing the war's burden on their thin and rotten backbones.

CSO: 4200/354

'VOFA' ON UN ENVOY'S PROTEST ON SRV SHELLING

BK051505 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The Thai envoy submitted to the UN Secretary General a protest note on the incident of violation of Thai territory by Vietnamese forces.

Thailand protested to the United Nations about the recent attack by Vietnamese troops on Cambodians in which a Thai villager was also killed. The note, submitted by Thailand's UN Representative Phiraphong Kasemsi to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, said Vietnamese troops deliberately fired about 30 artillery shells into four Thai border villages during their attack on Nong Chan border encampment on Monday. A Thai civilian was killed while two others were seriously wounded. The shelling also caused serious damage to houses and killed livestock, the note said. It said the attack and the subsequent burning down of Nong Chan border encampment, some 30 km north of the Cambodian border town of Poipet, had forced about 47,000 Cambodian civilians to cross the Thai-Cambodian border to seek temporary shelter.

The Thai Government strongly condemns such unprovoked and blatant act by Vietnamese troops against Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity, the note said. It urged Vietnam to exercise self-restraint and desist from further acts of armed aggression.

Yesterday the Thai Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the attack on Nong Chan.

CSO: 4200/354

'VOFA' COMMENTARY ON HANOI'S 'SMOKESCREEN'

BK100725 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

["Special commentary": "Hanoi's Smokescreen Failed To Cover Up Its Notorious Plunder of Kampuchea's Freedom and Independence"]

[Text] Vietnam again groundlessly came up with slanderous charge against Thailand, the United States and China as teaming up against Hanoi and its puppet regime in Phnom Penh. Such shameless fabrication, which recently appeared in the NHAN DAN newspaper, one of the Vietnamese authorities' mouth-piece, was merely Hanoi's smokescreen spread to cover up its current inhuman military operations against the thousands of unarmed and innocent Khmer civilians seeking refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border. However, the damages and the deaths resulting from the Vietnamese attacks on the refugees' camps inside the Kampuchean border are the too-obvious scars and evidence for the world to be deceived by the Vietnamese slanderous accusation. Vietnamese deployment of thousands of troops, backed with heavy tanks and artillery, close to the Thai borders, is also another fact that could hardly be overlooked.

Any rational man would agree that it always was and is Thailand's internal affairs, not the Vietnamese business to receive any guest from any country so long as they are, on intend to be, its sincere friend. The United States and China have obviously proven themselves over the year, with concrete evidences, that they are in this category. The visit of General John B. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Chinese Army Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi was simply coincidence resulting from the convenience of both the guests and the hosts. They by no means constitute ill intentions or military collusion against Vietnam as maliciously accused by Hanoi.

The Vietnamese nervous attack of other people of resorting to the tricks of thief crying, stop thief, is, however, a good illustration of the Vietnamese accuser themselves. The world community knows too well that among the peace-loving and good neighborhood in Southeast Asia, it is no other people than the Vietnamese who are the most notorious plunderer of Kampuchea's freedom and independence. Such culprit is confirmed by the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea with a strong army of 200,000 men. Even worse, it was these Vietnamese who over 4 years ago claimed themselves as regional police and illegally marched into Kampuchea. Its invasion and consequent occupation of Kampuchea, supported by the outside power, altogether killed an ill-fated and short-lived independence, peace and stability in Southeast Asia after decades of searching.

Not only blind to realities, the Hanoi authorities also deliberately and stubbornly deny the legitimate right of indigenous Kampuchians to determine the future of their own country. History has been recorded time and again that the imperialists could never win a lasting victory over the true country owners. The Vietnamese is no exception and can never successfully run against this historical tide. No matter how the Hanoi authorities are keen to rewrite the Kampuchean history, they shall by all means fail in this liberation war waged by the Kampuchean nationalists. Vietnam should rather stop its waste and expensive military enterprise in Kampuchea, which has been bleeding white the poverty-stricken Vietnamese back home. It should also stop pledging with promise after promise which has never been kept. By genuinely withdrawing the total Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny would certainly speak thousand times louder than the Vietnamese previous smoke of propaganda.

CSO: 4200/354

THAI DEFINITION OF KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SAID TO CHANGE

BK110706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 11 Feb 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet, Thailand, 11 Feb (AFP)--Thailand appears to have concluded that the pen is indeed mightier than the sword in dealing with some spillover of fighting on its border with Cambodia--they redrew the map.

Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, backed by tanks and artillery, have been pounding the ill-defined frontier in spurts since seizing and burning Nong Chan refugee camp, north of here, on January 31.

According to a wide variety of Thai and foreign witnesses in this key border town, the Vietnamese have also been battling Cambodian guerrillas just inside Thai territory itself, though Thailand has been at pains to hide this.

Eschewing any major show of force so far, the Thai authorities instead have hit upon an unusual strategy for dealing with the shallow spillover, diplomats and aid workers with personal experience in the camp said.

They said the Thais had in effect redrawn--at least temporarily--the boundaries at Nong Chan, the former "land bridge" for injecting international relief hand-outs into the interior of a devastated and famished Cambodia.

The camp, 30 kilometers (18 miles) north of Aranyaprathet, was previously said by the Thais to straddle the frontier. Thai Foreign Ministry officials escorted Kurt Waldheim, then UN Secretary General, to visit it on August 5, 1980.

But the Foreign Ministry now says it lies entirely inside Camoodia.

"It's very convenient to have an elastic frontier," noted one West European relief official. He echoed a widely held view that Vietnam had rolled at least two Soviet-built T-54 tanks over the previously claimed frontier near Nong Chan's burnt-out bamboo hospital in the early fighting.

Witnesses said that Thai troops hurled back only a few rounds of "desultory" artillery fire and smoke shells to warn against any deeper incursion in the first days after the attack.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun, asked why Thailand had not protested against the apparent violations of its territorial integrity, emphasized the new view that the ramshackle settlement was "totally outside Thailand." But he did not say it was a new view.

The Thai Government has protested the Vietnamese attack, Mr Chet said, on the grounds that it uprooted thousands of Cambodian civilians and killed or wounded a number of Thai villagers with stray shells.

But there have been no protests about Vietnamese fighting on Thai soil, despite what even the army called a brief incursion by a 10- to 20-man Vietnamese patrol at Nong Chang last Tuesday.

Thailand has banned reporters from the area, citing security concerns. But reporters were given free rein in much more tense circumstances nearby when Vietnamese troops pierced Thai territory for the first time in a thrust June 23-24, 1980.

Thailand played up that initial incursion with protests to the United Nations, bringing accelerated deliveries of weapons from the United States. At the time, Bangkok also issued a 60-page White Paper that drew attention to what it then called the "unmistakably distinct" border.

The effort to fudge the frontier now appears to reflect a kind of Catch-22. On the one hand, Thailand officially denies providing shelter or logistical support for the Cambodian guerrillas. But on the other hand, the Nong Chan camp, in addition to housing about 40,000 civilians, included on its fringes garrisons of both the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Moulinaka troops.

CSO: 4200/353

THAILAND

3RD ARMY DEPUTY COMMANDER PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 9-15 Jan 83 p 5

[MATICHON Profile column: "Major General Ruamsak Chaikomin, the deputy commander of the Third Army Area"]

[Text] On 27 December last year, more than 1,000 communist terrorists in the Umphang District area in Tak Province came and surrendered. The Third Army Area held a "day of national unity to develop Thailand" ceremony to welcome them.

It can be said that, in addition to Colonel Surachet Detchatiwong, the commander of Civil-Police-Military Unit 34, another person who played a major role in getting these communist terrorists to surrender was Major General Ruamsak, who was the person responsible for this area.

He was born on 23 April 1926 in Muang District, Kanchanaburi Province. His father's name is Yu; his mother's name is On. He has five brothers and two sisters.

He attended the Wisutthirang High School in Kanchanaburi Province, graduating in 1942. He then went to Bangkok to take the entrance examination to enter the Army Academy, which was the year of Army Preparatory School Class 5. However, he failed the examination.

The next year, he took the examination again and failed once again. But with the firm intention of studying at the Army Academy, in 1943-1944, he applied to attend the Army Preparatory School for 1 year as a member of Class 6, which was a special class.

In 1944, he passed the entrance examination and, as he had hoped for so much, became a cadet as a member of Class 7, Army Preparatory School, the same class as Major General Prachum Phibunphanuwat, the commander of the 2nd Division, Major General Bancha Sawatritthiron, the commander of the 11th Division, Major General Bunchai Ditsathakun, the commander of the 3rd Division, Major General Surachai Thanomwichai, the commander of the 15th Division, and Air Vice-Marshal Prayat Ditsayasin.

He graduated from the Army Academy in 1949 and was assigned to the 13th Infantry Regiment in Udorn Thani Province. He was then a platoon leader.

In 1951, he was transferred to the Infantry Center at Lopburi. In 1953 he volunteered for the paratroopers, becoming a member of the army's first class of paratroopers. After he completed the paratrooper course, he served as a parachute instructor at the Erawan Camp for a period.

Five years later, he was made company commander with the Pa Wai Paratrooper Battalion, or Special Warfare Center, in Lopburi Province.

In 1977 he was made deputy commander of the 4th Division. In 1979 he was promoted to Major General and made commander of the Chiang Mai Military District.

In 1981 he was transferred back to the 4th Division as the division commander. Then, last October, he was made deputy commanding general of the Third Army Area.

As for his personal characteristics, he is a cheerful and talkative person. He is strict on discipline. In his spare time, he likes to grow shrubs. His wife's name is Wilai. They have five children, four girls and one boy. Their names are Sasirat, Sirirat, Thasaphon, Ratsamikan and Ruamwilai.

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CSO: 4207/63

POLICE INSPECTOR GIVES VIEWS ON CORRUPTION

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 9-15 Jan 83 pp 34, 35

[Interview with Police Lieutenant General Chumphon Kanchanaphanang, the Police Inspector General: "The Inspector General Is Not a 'Paper Tiger'"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What are the duties of the inspector general?

[Answer] The inspector general is responsible for commanding the police officials who work for the Office of the Inspector General and inspecting all units of the Police Department. To do this, he has the authority to appoint commissioned officers in the Office of the Inspector General to carry on such activities on his behalf. They can issue warnings and point out regulations to the officials in the various units of the Police Department so that they act in strict accord with the laws, rules, orders and regulations stipulated by the Police Department and the Ministry of Interior. And there are the special tasks that are given by the director-general of the Police Department. Finally, [the inspector general] must suggest ideas to the director-general of the Police Department on how to improve the operations of the Police Department.

[Question] Some people say that the Office of the Inspector General is a graveyard for generals. What is your view on this?

[Answer] Originally, people were sometimes transferred to the Office of the Inspector General in the wake of an investigation when they were suspected of something. Sometimes the allegations were false. But when these people were assigned to the Office of the Inspector General, they felt hurt and this reduced their enthusiasm for carrying out their duties. Thus, it seemed that they had little work to do.

Previously, it was usually not the deputy inspector general who was promoted to inspector general. Usually, the inspector general came from some other unit. Since he came from outside the unit, he did not know what the other officials in the Office of the Inspector General thought should be done. This made it seem as if the Office of the Inspector General had nothing to do and no role to play. Thus, this was referred to as a graveyard

for generals because there were many generals working here. And it was a graveyard for police officials in general. They were like bodies floating in the river.

[Question] And is this still the case today?

[Answer] [This was the case] because the Office of the Inspector General did not inform people of what it was doing. There were no public relations. There was a lack of good public relations activities. Its only good public relations activities that can enable the work to be carried out efficiently, with people knowing what is being done and providing feedback.

But things have changed now. When I took this position, I dispersed my authority. Everyone has work to do. And since everyone has work to do and there are public relations activities concerning our work, the people know that the Office of the Inspector General is carrying out things correctly.

[Question] At present, the Inspector General's Office has initiated a program of inspecting things throughout the country. Would you give us the details about this?

[Answer] I received a policy directive from the director-general of the Police Department to increase the discipline of the Metropolitan Police. I formed six inspection teams to conduct investigations day and night. This has stopped now. But we did not stop with this. We began conducting inspections in the provinces. We went to all the provincial police headquarters and units directly subordinate to the Police Department. We even went to the Police Education Bureau, the Commissioner's Office of the Border Patrol Police and the Central Investigation Bureau. We went everywhere. We went and investigated various matters in a very disciplined manner. We filed confidential reports. We conducted investigations both openly and secretly.

[Question] It is said that the past investigations have achieved very few results.

[Answer] It's like this. It isn't that results haven't been achieved. In conducting an investigation, we have to have evidence. In conducting investigations, we aren't trying to make arrests. We want to inform people so that they do things correctly. Those who go conduct investigations must have enough knowledge so that they can provide guidance. We try to warn people; our aim is not to punish people. The Office of the Inspector General does not have the authority to punish people. If someone has done something wrong that warrants more than a warning, the matter is presented to the department for its consideration.

[Question] Does the fact that you do not have such authority cause problems in carrying out your duties?

[Answer] No. Because they have to listen to us. There is a Police Department order to the effect that when the Inspector General's Office issues a warning, [people] must act in accord with that warning. If they object to or oppose this, they must present their views afterwards. Thus, they must do what we say.

[Question] Sometimes, those who go to make the investigations help and abet those who are acting improperly. How will this problem be solved?

[Answer] This may have happened in the past. But now, before a person goes out to investigate, I make sure that he understands things. Both the deputy and assistant inspector general supervise investigations. They have to know what is right and wrong and how to inform people and correct things. When there is a violation, they must report the matter to the chiefs and commanders.

[Question] What about cases in which they discover something but fail to report it because of taking a bribe or being involved in the matter?

[Answer] If they have done something wrong, the matter must be dealt with to set things straight. Improprieties must not be ignored. We investigate matters concerning regulations. As for corruption, such cases are investigated by the lower-level commanders. We investigate the matter again to determine whether the commanders changed the regulations and orders correctly. I have never encountered a case involving corruption. If such a case is encountered, the Office of the Inspector General will not keep it a secret.

As for encountering something improper and not reporting it, this has not happened. Based on the investigations that I and the Office of the Inspector General have conducted, there has never been a case of [our] people abetting others. Even though consideration is shown by providing entertainment, this is natural. That is, treating people to dinner and entertaining them does not put people under an obligation. People entertain us very little. Very little really.

[Question] When investigations are conducted, are people ever framed?

[Answer] No. Because we have regulations, orders, rules and laws. Everything is based on clear principles and standards. In conducting investigations, no one can be framed. We only help. That is, we give suggestions to help them do what is correct.

[Question] Do people ever take matters to senior people in order to have the matter hushed up?

[Answer] We are directly subordinate to the director-general of the Police Department and we make proposals to him directly. I do not think that that happens. As for the reports that people go to senior people, we just don't know whether this happens or not. We haven't seen this happen and so we cannot confirm this. That is, to say that this happens, we must know for sure that it does. But we don't have any evidence that people are doing this. We have to be careful not to accuse someone falsely. If there is any evidence, I will not cover up the matter. We must bring the truth to light.

[Question] If you find any wrongdoing, how will those involved be punished?

[Answer] How harsh the punishment is depends on what the law says. For example, as was proposed, investigative committees have been formed for serious offenses. Once the department forms a committee, we don't know how they decide matters. We don't propose measures for punishing people. It is the duty of the committee to determine how harsh the punishment will be.

[Question] One method of punishing people who have acted improperly is to transfer them. What is your view of this?

[Answer] I think that that is just a change. It is not a punishment. We regularly transfer people. We don't send bad people to live in inhospitable places. We have to form a committee to investigate things first. If a person has done something wrong, he is assigned to the department, put in the government reserves or imprisoned. Or he may be transferred somewhere else because if he is left in the same place, he may do something wrong again. Thailand doesn't have any remote areas. We have an administration at all levels. We have a headquarters.

[Question] There are reports that a provincial police officer is taking steps to "buy" himself the position of chief inspector of the Metropolitan Police.

[Answer] I don't want to express an opinion on this because I don't know anything about this. I am not involved and so I don't know anything about this. I have been here a long time. I have never done this and do not know anything about this. I have no personal knowledge about this and so I cannot say anything.

[Question] The image that people have of the police is one of being in cahoots with those who smuggle goods and contraband items. What can be done to correct this image?

[Answer] Actually, this is a policy of the Ministry of Interior, which has directed that this is to be prevented. But while some policemen do get involved in such matters, only a very few do. At present, there are

130,000 policemen in the country. In every province and district, there is gambling. It goes on in all the provinces. Thus, there are certainly some officials who are involved in this. But we are trying to eliminate these people.

[Question] The people think that this is a police problem mainly. For example, they receive pay offs from people who sell illegal lottery tickets and who operate brothels.

[Answer] They may receive money as you say. We don't know. We don't have any evidence. If we had evidence, we could punish them. But we can't find any evidence. The police are trying to suppress this. There are statistics on how many people are arrested each month for gambling and for dealing in smuggled goods and narcotics. Every police station has these. We inspect these figures to see whether action was taken to suppress such things. This goes on all the time.

[Question] As for arresting prostitutes, I have heard it said that they turn over the ones who cannot get customers to the police.

[Answer] That may be true. But it is difficult to say for sure. If we charge them with some wrongdoing, we must have evidence. Your questions are all difficult to answer. That is, this poses a danger to them. There may be some truth to these things. Otherwise, why would people say this and that. We know this. But where can we get some evidence?

[Question] It is said that the reason that high-ranking police officers do not do anything about this is that the lower-ranking policemen share part of the money they made from such things with their superiors.

[Answer] There are constantly stories about such things. Concerning this, I think that if there were no basis for this, such reports would not be spread about. The director of the Public Relations Center attended a seminar on public relations, and we brought up the matter of commanders seeking profits from their subordinates. We try to emphasize this wherever we go. We went to the Third Provincial Police Headquarters in Lampang. We emphasized this matter because there were rumors like those you mentioned. It was said that the subordinates were sharing bribes with their superiors and that commanders were squeezing money from their subordinates. We stressed the policy of the department on this. Because when a subordinate gives money to his superior officer, there will be a lack of justice in administering things and there will be a loss of solidarity. This is a very important matter that can become increasingly complicated. Thus, the Public Relations Center has held seminars to warn people not to let this happen.

[Question] Besides holding seminars, what other measures are being used to improve the image of the police?

[Answer] This is a question that I was hoping you would ask. The police must be disciplined. The image of the police will improve if the police have discipline. I have been very strict about order and discipline these 2 months. If the police are not disciplined, nothing will be achieved. If they do not obey their superiors and do not act in accord with the regulations and laws, this will cause trouble for the people. I have considered many cases. Whenever a police official improves his discipline, his performance in carrying out his duties improves also. The director-general has directed us to inspect discipline annually. Checks of their ethical behavior are made. Inspections are made secretly and confidential reports are filed on whether their discipline has improved and on whether they have made it easier for the people to make contact with them. Reports are made every 15 days.

The director-general is very concerned about police discipline. For example, there are those who go to carry out duties outside the police station but who fail to make a daily record. People come looking for the police official in order to file a complaint. And so, whom can the people rely on when things are like this? Those who do not have problems have no need to go to the police station. Sometimes police officials speak impolitely. They should not shout. In inspecting things, these are the types of things we look for. My group is the eyes and ears of the director-general of the Police Department concerning such matters. We have promised not to stand up for each other in such cases because if we aid each other, the image of the police will not improve and we will not be able to relieve the suffering or increase the well-being of the people.

[Question] What about the matter of police officials guarding gold shops?

[Answer] Concerning this, the director-general has told me directly that every shop is equally entitled to receive protection. It is not just the gold shops that are entitled to police protection. They have money and so they can hire guards. But this does not mean that we are abandoning them. We have a duty to make patrols all around the shops, but police must not sit in the gold shops. This would cause others to think that we are guarding only the wealthy. I have made inspections and when I have seen people violating this order, I have written down their names and given their names to the director-general. I can't put up with such improper behavior. I turn the names over to the director-general to let him decide what to do. How he handles the matter is up to him. I have done my duty.

[Question] Since the inspector general has no power, isn't he like a paper tiger that cannot do anything?

[Answer] The reasons for people calling the inspector-general a paper tiger have nothing to do with power. People have made this criticism because, when inspections have been made, they have not been conducted seriously. [Those making the inspections] have not had sufficient knowledge to give them suggestions. When they see a violation, they don't report it for

further consideration. This is what is meant by paper tiger. But I, for example, report every case. When there is evidence, how could I fail to report it? From now on, there will definitely not be any paper tigers. When officials fail to take resolute action, it causes people to criticize the inspector-general for being a paper tiger. It has no meaning. People are hosted and then return shortly afterwards. This is being a paper tiger. It has no meaning. This involves our honor. And it also involves being fair to those who carry out their duties.

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CSO: 4207/63

HAN REAFFIRMS OPINION ON MALAYSIAN INACTION ON SUPPRESSION

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 14

[Article: "Han Sharply Criticizes Politicians and 'Saints'"]

[Text] Lieutenant General Han Linanon has "slashed out" again. He flew to various localities to explain the Tai Rom Yen Policy. He said that this will make things safe for the people in the south and eliminate the influence of the dark powers and dictators. He said that Malaysia is not serious about suppressing the bandit terrorists and that Thai politicians are using their powers to cheat people and profit. They make trade agreements with other countries and then receive kickbacks for their party and themselves. They are not working in the interests of the people. He has also criticized the very wealthy who donate money only in order to gain approval.

Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, went on a tour of the upper south. He announced four major principles at a conference in Chumphon. The influential people, dark powers and dictators will be eliminated.

A news report from Chumphon Province on 10 January said that Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, had left on a tour to give speeches to make the officials understand the policies and to talk with the people about the policies, inform them about the changed work methods and report the results of recent activities. At 1030 hours on 10 January 1983, Lieutenant General Han Linanon flew to Chumphon. After landing at the airport, he took a car and drove 9 kilometers to the auditorium of the Sa-At Phadoem Withaya School, which is the provincial school. There, he gave a speech to more than 1,500 administrative, military and police officials and other important people, including merchants and community leaders.

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area was the only one to speak. He spoke until noon, when there was a break for lunch. After having lunch with those attending the conference, he spoke at the afternoon session. The conference concluded at 1400 hours. His speech can be summarized under the following four major topics:

1. He announced that things would be made safe for the lives and property of the people in the south. The people must be able to live safe from all types of terrorists. Because if the lives and property of the people are not safe, there will be little chance for the people to earn a living, improve themselves and join together to form a strong force.

2. This will make things safe in the Thai-Malaysian border area, which is filled with difficulties, including communist terrorists, Malaysian communist guerrillas, bandit terrorists and groups of bandits. Now, the great efforts being made are beginning to score results. Communications problems and robberies along the border have begun to decline. The people are beginning to feel safer in their work.

3. He announced that the influential people, dark powers and dictators would be completely eliminated using peaceful means. If any such people are left, the methods must be changed in order to make things safe for the people.

4. He spoke of the determination to build good relations between the administrative officials and the people. He stressed that the officials of the state must act in accord with Order 66/1980 and the Tai Rom Yen Policy.

As for that part of the speech that concerned the officials of the government, Lieutenant General Han Linanon called on them to act properly at all times since the frequent acts of violence that occur stem from the actions of policemen and soldiers. He asked all of them to act properly and be kind to the people. When he concluded his speech in Chumphon, he took a helicopter to Ranong Province.

In Ranong Province, Lieutenant General Han attended a conference where he explained the Tai Rom Yen policy to about 1,500 government officials, state enterprise officials, kamnans, village headmen, merchants and other people. This meeting was held at the auditorium of the Phichai Rattanakhon School in Muang District, Ranong Province. He was welcomed by Mr Sakhon Plienamphai, the provincial governor.

After Lieutenant General Han explained the policies and the duties of the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area to those attending the meeting, he boldly talked about the matter of people blaming him for criticizing Malaysia. He said that he had done this because, concerning suppressing the bandit terrorists, who have bases in Malaysia, whenever there are joint meetings, Malaysia does not cooperate sincerely. Thus, he had to speak the truth. This has given rise to criticisms that he has been disrespectful toward Malaysia. But actually, it is clear that they are not serious about suppressing the bandit terrorists.

Then, Lieutenant General Han "slashed out" at the politicians who use their powers to pile up great profits and who do not work to benefit the nation or the people. They make trade agreements with other countries worth billions of baht. They ask for a percentage, for royalties or for a kickback for their party or themselves.

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area also criticized the very wealthy who make donations in order to gain approval. He said that they do this in order to gain prestige and that they use this as a way to meet senior people. But actually, they make money in corrupt and illegal ways. He confirmed that this was true.

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CSO: 4207/63

NATIONAL PEACE-KEEPING COMMAND DESCRIBED, INTEGRATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS NOTED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 3 Jan 83 pp 37-40

[Article: "The Crisis Management Center, the 'Athit' Management Center"]

[Excerpt] Past Events

1. Historical Sketch of the National Peace-Keeping Command

From the beginning, in normal times, maintaining peace and order in the country has been the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, which includes the Police Department, the Department of Local Administration and other government units concerned. But in times of crisis, if things become too serious for the civilian sector to handle, the military will step in and play a role. It may do so because of requests from the police and civilian officials for support using military forces and military operations measures or because of the use of the Martial Law Act, which gives the military the authority to take whatever action is necessary.

But because the situation and the environment have changed -- particularly concerning the unrest caused by the various opposition groups, which have changed form and started using new methods -- the old peace-keeping system was outmoded and no longer suitable. Thus, a new law was promulgated, that is the 1976 Act on the Director of the National Peace-Keeping Command, which is composed of seven articles. The aim is to use this law as a tool to facilitate keeping the peace in the country without having to implement the Martial Law Act before it is absolutely necessary.

This act has an important clause in Article 7. The important contents of this can be summarized by saying that it gives the prime minister the power to appoint a national peace-keeping director who will serve as the commander and who can use the civilian, police and military forces. It also gives him the authority to appoint personnel and committees in order to carry on operations to maintain peace in the country regardless of whether the operations require the use of search, seizure and arrest. Later on, Office of the Prime Minister Order 172/1978 was issued on 19 October 1978. By position, the supreme commander was designated as the national peace-keeping director.

2. The important elements of the present National Peace-Keeping Command:

- (1) The supreme commander is the director of the National Peace-Keeping Command [NPKC].
- (2) The three deputy supreme commanders (the RTA CINC, the RTN CINC and the RTAF CINC) are the deputy directors of the NPKC based on the seniority of the people holding the positions.
- (3) The chief of staff [Supreme Command Headquarters] is the chief of staff of the NPKC.
- (4) The three deputy chiefs of staff (with ranks general, admiral and air chief marshal) are the deputy chiefs of staff of the NPKC.
- (5) The Joint Operations Center (which is composed of personnel from the civilian, police and military sectors) is the NPKC Joint Operations Center.
- (6) The NPKC has three subordinate command unit: The Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command (BPKC), the Civilian Peace-Keeping Command (CPKC) and the Police Peace-Keeping Command (PPKC).
- (7) The RTA CINC is the director of the BPKC and the commander of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Force, which is the main subordinate unit of the BPKC.
- (8) The RTN CINC is the director of a numbered-zone peace-keeping command.
- (9) The RTAF CINC is the director of a numbered-zone peace-keeping command.
- (10) The army area commanders are the directors of numbered-zone peace-keeping commands.
- (11) The undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior is the director of the CPKC.
- (12) The director-general of the Police Department is the director of the PPKC.

3. The Present Operations Situation of the NPKC

- (1) Because the situation today and in the recent past has not been too serious, the NPKC has delegated powers and duties to the three main commands, that is the BPKC, the CPKC and the PPKC. The army has played the main role in forming mixed civil-police-military forces to maintain peace in Bangkok and the four surrounding provinces. As for the other areas in the country, they have been arranged into numbered-zone peace-keeping commands. The navy, air force and army areas are responsible for these.

(2) Because Bangkok is the capital of the country and an important target of several groups that are causing disorder, the BPKC, the main unit of which is the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Force, has played a role that has frequently made the headlines. The RTA CINC, who is also the deputy director of the NPKC, the director of the BPKC and the commander of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Force, has been misunderstood by various circles regarding the legal performance of his national and Bangkok peace-keeping duties in accord with the laws. In particular, there has been misunderstanding about his efforts to generate good understanding and coordinate the interests of the conflicting groups in order to bring peace to the country. This is the weakest measure in peace-keeping and it is a basic measure in the performance of [his] duties in accord with this act. It is not a matter of his using his military power to interfere in politics or in the disputes.

3. The Bangkok Peace-Keeping Force is composed of civilian, police and military forces arranged as four forces:

- (1) Army Forces
- (2) Naval forces
- (3) Air Forces
- (4) The Region 1 Volunteer Defense Corps Center

The tasks presently being carried on by the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Force in order to maintain peace and improve the morale of the people in Bangkok and the surrounding provinces are:

- (1) It has arranged joint police-military motorcycle patrols.
- (2) It has arranged joint police-military car patrols.
- (3) It has arranged joint police-military rapid deployment patrols using cars.
- (4) It has arranged joint police-military checkpoints.
- (5) It has set up a telephone information center (123) in order to increase the strength of Center 191 of the Commissioner's Office of the Metropolitan Police.
- (6) It has formed an alert force that is ready to handle all enemy terrorist activities in the city. This force includes an engineer unit, a rapid deployment operations unit (the Norasing Unit) and alert forces at the company and battalion levels.

4. The Bangkok Peace-Keeping Force operates in accord with the "Thai Sangop Suk" Policy, which calls for informing the people about how to cooperate to preserve the peace, cooperating with the mass media in preserving peace and promoting understanding and coordinating interests in order

to reduce the conflicts between the various groups. These are the basic measures used to carry on operations in a serious and sincere manner. The BPKC does not want to use violence unless absolutely necessary.

The Conference of the National Peace-Keeping Command

At 1000 hours on 20 December 1982 at the conference hall, Building 608, Supreme Command Headquarters, Sanam Sua Pa, there was a meeting for high-ranking civilian, police and military officials of the NPCK. In his capacity as the director of the NPCK, General Saiyut Koetphon, the supreme commander, presided over the conference. Also in attendance were Mr Phisan Mulasatsathon, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, Air Chief Marshal Thaklaeo Susiwon, the RTAF CINC, Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun, the RTN CINC, General Pramot Thawonchan, the army chief of staff, a representative of the RTA CINC, who is the deputy director of the NPCK, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and the chiefs of staff of the three services, the director-general of the Police Department, the director-general of the Central Intelligence Department, a representative of the director-general of the Department of Local Administration and high-ranking officials concerned.

This was the first NPCK conference held in 1982. It was held in order to discuss the present domestic situation and to make predictions about what the situation will be like during the coming year. This was done in order to gain ideas about how to improve the structure and ideas and develop the operations plans in the national peace-keeping system at the level of the BPKC, the CPKC and the PPKC so that they can operate in accord with the actual situation in a unified and efficient way.

The conference began with a discussion and evaluation of the domestic situation. The discussion focused on two important and inter-related situations. The first concerned the situation that has resulted from the actions of the various influential groups, which have been carrying on political, economic, social and psychological activities, and the actions of the troublemakers in the communist movement and the important terrorist movements in the southern provinces. These have given rise to the second important situation, that is, the situation in which there are problems for the government and for peace and order in the country.

As far as what can be revealed, the results of the joint discussions can be summarized by saying that, during the 6-month period from now until the general election in 1983, the present government should be able to control the situation even though there will be some disorder stemming from the national conflicts among the political parties and various interest groups. The troublemakers, particularly the communists in the country who are presently revising their strategic plans because of having made political mistakes, will try to interfere and increase the seriousness of these conflicts so that they can benefit as much as possible from this. In particular, acts of terrorism will be carried out in the capital and big cities. But the government and NPCK, which has the BPKC as its main operations unit and which is supported by the police and civilian peace-keeping commands, will be able to handle the situation and return

things to normal very quickly. However, the conference felt that the various terrorist groups will carry on activities by concealing their leadership organizations in order to test their new strategy in organizing, controlling and activating their forces. They will use a combination of urban and rural terrorism in order to probe our thinking, strategy, system, plans and various echelon leaders. These are the things that are opposing and blocking them. They will also try to do this in order to score achievements continuously and wait for a chance to suddenly launch a major political offensive, with forces later used to quickly overthrow the government.

As for the 6 months following the general election, which is the period when a new government will be formed to govern the country, if the national peace-keeping system is not improved so that there is sufficient unity and efficiency to handle the movements of those who intend to start carrying out acts of terrorism, the situation in the next 6 months will become very serious. This is because the various troublemakers, including those from leadership organizations in the country, which have concealed the organization, and from international terrorist organizations, which may come to give support or interfere, will be able to increase the scope and intensity of their operations to the point where this becomes a problem for the new government and parliament. They will carry out acts of terrorism to challenge state power, cause turmoil in governing the country using a form of politics that uses group power more than the rule of law and generate dissatisfaction with the political, administrative, economic and social-psychological system that is being developed. They will step up urban terrorism or even try to incite a rebellion in the country.

After discussing matters and reaching these conclusions about the situation, the conference reviewed the duties, abilities, limitations, arrangement of forces, thinking and operations plans of the BPKC, which the military is responsible for and of the police and civilian peace-keeping commands, which the Ministry of Interior is responsible for. A resolution was passed to have the Bangkok, civilian and police peace-keeping commands continuously develop the operations plans and capabilities of the units so that they will always be in control of the changing situation in accord with the line in the operations manuals of various echelon officials. The cabinet approved these and the NPKC prepared and distributed the manuals to the NPKC chief of staff section, which is composed of a civil-police-military command. The chief of staff section is to discuss improving the deployment of forces and the use of forces to operate in accord with the various situations that have been forecast. These matters must be presented at the next NPKC conference in accord with the line in the important plans. The following are some of the things that can be revealed:

1. Each of the main forces, that is the Bangkok, police and civilian peace-keeping commands, is to be jointly responsible for the four stages, that is, the planning, preparation and training and intelligence stage, the defense operations stage, the suppression operations stage and the stage of restoring the situation to normal. But which units are responsible for the various stages must be clearly stipulated.

2. The deployment of the units must be improved in order to generate maximum benefit for normal government operations so that unit operations do not overlap.

3. This new, improved system must be unified and have real efficiency in operation.

4. It must be ready to support the government and parliament after the general election in controlling the situation and maintaining order in the country.

5. Operations must be carried out in accord with the laws that have given them power, that is, the Act on the Director of the NPKC and the other laws concerned. Measures must be used in accord with the laws, starting with those that are the most gentle, that is, from using control measures to settle the conflicts in a reasonable and just manner and to using suppression measures in accord with the laws.

6. The establishment of a Crisis Management Center must be discussed.

7. There was a request that the cabinet appoint a suitable minister to serve as advisor to the NPKC.

The conference adjourned around 1230 hours. The next conference is scheduled to be held sometime in February 1983.

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THAILAND

DIVISION COMMANDER IN SOUTH PROFILED, COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH MALAYSIA

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 3 Jan 83 pp 10, 11

[Profile column: "The Commander of the Joint Forces"]

[Text] The official position of Major General Panya Singsakda, age 53, is commander of the 5th Infantry Division, whose area of responsibility includes the 14 southern provinces from Chumphon on south. Besides this, he is also the commander of the Joint Thai-Malaysian Forces.

The terrorists in the border area between the two countries can be divided into two main groups, the bandit terrorists and the armed members of the Communist Party of Malaya, or the Malaysian Communist Guerrillas. The first group carries on operations in Thailand but hides in Malaysia. The second group, on the other hand, hides in Thailand and carries on operations in Malaysia. Because of this, it is not surprising that both Thai and Malaysian officials are suspicious about the sincerity of each other. For this reason, the commander of the 5th Division has observed that "to solve the border problems, both sides must be sincere with each other. Because if they aren't, it will be difficult to solve these complex border problems."

When talking about the bandit terrorists, many local officials criticize Malaysia for secretly supporting this group. But Major General Panya, like a person who understands the problem, has expressed the view that "this is a problem that we must look at very carefully. It will take time for us to solve this problem together. We must understand that, in this region, Malaysia is our best friend. Just look around. Thus, at the national level, we shouldn't talk about conflicts or being enemies since this isn't the case. One thing that we agree on is that if Thailand survives, so will Malaysia. But if Thailand falls, Malaysia will not be able to survive."

If you have followed the situation in the border area, you probably remember the major extermination campaign that was launched in this border area during the middle of last year. This operation, conducted unilaterally by Thailand, was the largest operation ever conducted. Mixed forces totalling 5,000 men were used. The result was that the major military bases of the 8th and 10 regiments of the Malaysia Communist Guerrillas in Songkhla

and Narathiwat provinces were seized by officials. This is what Major General Panya was referring to when he said "sincerity on the part of Thailand." Thailand has used this as the first rung on the ladder to exert pressure on Malaysia to cooperate and help Thailand suppress the bandit terrorists, although it is well known that Malaysia has given them support.

As for the career background of this man up to the time of his appointment as commander of the 5th Division, he graduated from the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Class 1. After graduation, he was stationed at the Infantry Center until 1959. Then he went to Korea. The following year, he was transferred to the 21st Infantry Regiment. In 1963 he was appointed deputy commander of the 3rd Battalion, Royal Guards Regiment. In 1965 he became the operations officer of this regiment. In 1966 he was transferred to the Armed Forces Security Center. In 1969 he took a staff officer training course in England. The following year he fought in Vietnam, serving as the head of the Operations Division. Two years later he was assigned to the 9th Division. It was while he was with the 9th Division that he went to Vietnam once more during the period 1972 to 1974. After his return from Vietnam, he served as an instructor at the Army college. In 1975 he was selected by the then minister of defense, Major General Praman Adireksan, to serve as his aide. Thus, it is not surprising that, in his living room at home, there is a picture of Major General Praman and his wife. In 1976 he again served as an instructor at the Army College. At the end of that year he was transferred to the 5th Division. He served as the divisional chief of staff until 1980. He was then transferred back to the Infantry Center. At the end of 1981 he was made commander of the 5th Division by the present commander of the Fourth Army Area.

"How likely is it that Malaysia will cooperate with us in suppressing the bandit terrorists in as sincere a way as we cooperated with them in suppressing the Malaysian Communist Guerrillas?" asked Chaturat during the conversation. "Concerning the Bandit terrorist matter, this has not yet been officially discussed at a conference. But we believe that they will recognize the problem. Even though Malaysia has always maintained the view that the bandit terrorist problem is an internal problem of ours, we believe that the problems that we have experienced should be problems for both sides, problems that both sides must help each other solve. Concerning this, things are gradually improving," replied Major General Panya.

"They have tried to avoid discussing this problem with us. This may be because they are a Muslim country. Concerning this matter, we have told them frankly that they have nothing to fear. Historically Muslims have fought each other. We have to distinguish between people because in every society there are both good and bad people. Since there are only Thais and Malaysians living in this area, if someone has the idea of destroying

the unity of the state, this is not right. We feel that they will understand our problem and sympathize with us just as we sympathize with them." The views of the commander of the mixed forces at least indicate a change for the better and they indicate various things that are taking place in the border area.

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POSSIBLE TRANSFER OF GENERAL HAN REPORTED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 3 Jan 83 pp 43, 44

[Article by Nithat Saengruoug: "The Transfer of Han Linanon"]

[Text] "Lieutenant General Han has been transferred," reported a Chaturat news source. The shortest summary about this is that, actually, rumors to the effect that Lieutenant General Han will be transferred and "hung up" in the center have been cropping up continually ever since last October. But they have never been as intense as they were on 21 December. There were so many rumors that it seemed that he would be transferred that day. Reporters and observers from various offices had to check these reports. The rumors said that the main reason that this had happened was that Lieutenant General Han had implemented a harsh policy toward Malaysia concerning the terrorist problem in the four southern provinces. Besides having a direct effect on Malaysia, this has also affected relations between Thailand and the other Asean countries. The rumors said that the recent visit to Thailand by the Malaysian prime minister resulted in the order to "hang up" Lieutenant General Han. This was because the Malaysian prime minister negotiated this personally with General Prem Tinsulanon.

"A news source in the Fourth Army Area said that this is 80 percent true and that the only thing they are waiting for is the signature of General Athit," said a colleague of Chaturat. "The main reason has to do with Malaysia. At the Joint Thai-Malaysian Conference held in Pinang, Lieutenant General Han said that he had evidence that Malaysian soldiers have been supporting the bandit terrorist. This made Malaysia very upset with Lieutenant General Han." First of all, Chaturat is doubtful about the truth of the statement "80 percent true." Certainly, by their nature, it is difficult to separate rumors from [truth] because of the complexity of the data.

"General Athit." This is the answer given by several people who have followed this matter when asked who ordered this. This is definitely not in accord with the idea that the prime minister of Malaysia exerted pressure on General Prem. "General Athit does not agree. The person who gave the order was General Prem." This is what several people have said. And those who have said that have added that "this does not concern

just the Malaysian matter. Concerning the matter of Lieutenant General Han divorcing his wife, she did not say anything but her friends were very upset. And those in high positions are interested in this and they are upset too."

There is also confusion about where Lieutenant General Han will be moved if he is "hung Up." Some news sources say that he will be transferred to the Ministry of Defense while others say that he will be moved to Army Headquarters. But from its investigation of the matter, Chaturat has learned that these loud rumors this time originated in the Office of the Prime Minister. Some people there had an inkling of this and then leaked the information.

"It's simply not possible that General Athit would do this. This might have been possible before. But now Lieutenant General Chawalit is very close to General Athit," said a news source who had data. This observation is based on placing Lieutenant General Chawalit and Lieutenant General Han in the same group, that is, the top group of the Democratic Soldiers, who exerted strong ideological pressure in accord with Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980. "Don't forget that a person like Lieutenant General Chawalit never looks back. Opposing something like this just wouldn't happen. And don't think that the Democratic Soldiers wouldn't criticize Lieutenant General Han about several matters," argued a news source here. Chaturat has learned that it is true that other Democratic Soldiers have in fact criticized Lieutenant General Han about his overly-aggressive role and about personal matters concerning his divorce. But the reaction has not reached that level. "The problem of the line is more important." The Democratic Soldiers have constantly talked like this. Based on what Chaturat has learned for sure, recently, Lieutenant General Han has twice failed to appear at scheduled functions outside the Fourth Army Area. The first time was on 10 December when he was supposed to attend a debate at Thammasat University. The second time was when he was supposed to give a lecture at a seminar for ISOC specialists in Cha Am just 7 days before the rumors broke. Both times, the reason given was that he was "occupied with official business." Concerning his being "occupied" on the first occasion, a reliable news source of Chaturat has revealed that he did not attend because he got the "red light" from General Athit. This resulted in the appeals of the students for some other officer to come speak in place of Lieutenant General Han failing to achieve anything. This supports the analysis of a source who has gathered data. This source said that General Athit was the main figure in this. But another point of view is that "General Han was prohibited from speaking at Thammasat because General Athit did not want him to gain more attention than himself. Prohibiting him from speaking and transferring him are two separate matters. And at present, they are still separate matters."

At present, it must be said that, really, everything -- his transfer, who is responsible, the reasons and so on -- is still just rumor. Four Chaturat news sources from the rank of major to major general have all

said that the rumors "are false." But it cannot be denied that, while he has impressed the people, the role played by Lieutenant General Han under the Tai Rom Yen Plan and Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980 has made many enemies. The influential people whom General Han has constantly attacked all have powerful backers and central political parties supporting them. The struggle against corrupt prosecutors, customs officials and police officials has served to unite the opposition. The latest report received by Chaturat is that several customs officials and police officers have stopped carrying out things in order to ridicule the attitude of Lieutenant General Han.

As for the problem with Malaysia, it cannot be denied that Lieutenant General Han has expressed himself very frankly both at the joint regional conference and in public. The important thing is that he has said that the bandit terrorists are receiving support from Malaysia and Malaysia must take responsibility for this. Or at least, since Thailand has resolutely and successfully suppressed the Malaysian communist guerrillas, who are a thorn to Malaysia, Malaysia should reciprocate by suppressing the bandit terrorists, who are a thorn to Thailand. When he saw that Malaysia was ignoring his criticisms, he stated frankly that, because of this, the joint Thai-Malaysian force was unnecessary. No responsible person has ever expressed such an attitude before. And certainly, this has created unavoidable problems on the diplomatic front for those in higher positions.

Certainly, there is pressure from higher levels both from abroad and from domestic opposition groups. When the struggle starts, all sorts of tricks will be used. "The behavior of Lieutenant General Han's 'news source' has constantly been the subject of reports. She uses Lieutenant General Han's name to pile up profits. People think that Lieutenant General Han is finished," said a Chaturat news source along with pointing out the important problems.

"When are rumors ever true!" said a Chaturat news source emotionally, a news source who is very reliable about such reports. He said this at 2000 hours on the day that these rumors cropped up, even though on the afternoon of that day he had listened to these rumors with amusement. However, the data have not provided a very clear picture since communication with those close to the situation have been made very quickly. "The pressure has come from General Prem. At present, things are in the hands of General Athit. This stems from both the Malaysia affair and from his divorce. Concerning his divorce, at first it looked as if this would not be an issue. But instead it became a very serious issue. Those in high positions have made great use of this."

What will happen? Chaturat predicts that the masses who support Lieutenant General Han will protest. Chaturat's question is: "In this affair, who has fallen into whose trap and what will the result be?"

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MUSLIM ATTITUDES ON STUDY OF THAI LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 3 Jan 83 pp 46, 47

[Article by Pracha Thamanan: "Ponoh Schools: A Change of Direction"]

[Text] Waeng, Narathiwat: In the southern border provinces, one problem that has greatly troubled the officials for many years is the problem of "communications" and understanding between the officials and the people. This stems from the fact that many of the people here cannot speak Thai. However, this situation has begun to change for the better. Even in the Muslim schools, which are known as "ponoh," more students are beginning to take an interest in learning Thai.

An official survey conducted in 1980 to determine how many local leaders could not speak any Thai found that "there are approximately 18,597 local leaders in the four southern provinces of Narathiwat, Yala, Pattani and Satun. Of these, 77.9 percent, or 14,488 people, cannot speak Thai." This made officials realize that changes had to be made. A National Security Council document states that "to accelerate the process of having the Thai Muslims in the southern border area gain a feeling of being Thai and use Thai widely and to eliminate the factors that result in Muslims not wanting to use Thai, things must be explained so that the Muslims understand how this will benefit them and the progress it will mean for them."

These explanations are a good answer showing that efforts are now being made to try to solve the problems in a rather systematic way. That is, attention is not being given just to improving instruction in the ponoh schools. There are seminars for adults in the localities in order to give them a knowledge of Thai too. And the local leaders have been given such training too.

Concerning the ponoh schools, the National Security Council has stipulated that "a way must be found to improve and monitor the activities of the private Islamic schools so that larger numbers of students study general subjects and so that Thai is spoken and used by students widely." It is this that has led to changes in the ponoh schools in the border area. Previously, no general subjects were taught in these schools. Only religious subjects were taught.

Pradit Daoh, a Muslim teacher who teaches English at the Chariyatham Withaya School, which is one of the two Islamic schools in this border town, said that "here, we provide an accelerated academic curriculum for adults at the 3-4 level. This is comparable to the lower secondary curriculum. The day is divided into eight periods of instruction. Five of the periods are devoted to religious studies; in the other three periods, academic subjects are taught.

"The academic subjects that we teach include Thai, English and general studies. To study here, students must have completed primary school and must be at least 15 years old," said Instructor Pradit.

This school opened in 1982 [sic]. It is one of 199 religious schools in the four southern provinces.

"At first, we taught only religious subjects. We did not offer any academic subjects. We implemented an academic curriculum in 1974. But during the period 1974 to 1979, none of the students studied Thai. We had to go 'round them up' to get them to attend class. During that period, people here did not have a very good view of Thai since they did not know why they needed to study Thai. Because, after studying Thai, they did not use it. Arab remained much more popular. It has to be admitted that there were many problems during the initial period," said Pradit to Chaturat about the past.

"And how did you solve the problems during that initial period?" asked Chaturat at one point in the conversation.

"When a problem arose, we discussed things with the teachers and local religious leaders in order to find a way to solve the problem. We received fairly good cooperation from these local leaders. We were able to induce the children to come study. But the children still felt discouraged because they did not know why they were studying. But the situation has improved now. They now see the necessity of studying Thai," said Pradit.

Concerning the general condition of this ponoh school, besides the one classroom building, there is a dormitory for students who come from distant localities. This building was built with money donated by a kindhearted person who supports education. The school also has a 10-rai rubber plantation that was donated by the villagers so that the profits could be used to pay for expenses. One villager said that "this is a matter of faith. Muslims believe that such aid should be supported. For this reason, this school does not have any serious financial problems. The villagers have constantly supported the school."

Many people probably wonder why people sent their children to this religious school. Concerning this, this same villager said that Muslims believe that it is the duty of parents to care for their own children and ensure that they are knowledgeable about their religion so that they can perform

the religious ceremonies. Thus, they prefer to send their children to a religious school. Because, sometimes, the parents don't have time to teach their children and so this duty falls to the ponoh schools.

In addition to teaching Thai, which, according to Pradit, is proceeding nicely, another new phenomenon at this school is that more of the religious instructors at the school are themselves learning Thai. While waiting for the Thai lesson to start, Abdulla Samhae, one of the religious instructors who is learning Thai during the hours that Thai is taught, talked about his feelings. He said that "this is necessary. If we want to move forward and progress, we must study Thai. In the past, we overlooked this. Now, I can speak and write a little Thai."

Ansong Eng is another religious instructor who has accepted the changing situation and who sees the importance of knowing Thai. After he finishes teaching his morning religious classes, in the afternoon he studies Thai together with his students. He does this for the same reasons given by Instructor Samhae.

"The changes that are now taking place are good. Because at least, this is a start in solving the problems that have been piling up for many years in this area. In solving the problems, things should be carried on regularly; there should not be changes every time the government changes, which happens almost every year. We are regular civil servants who have dedicated our lives to education. We feel that this is very important for strengthening the security of the nation. Rather than spending money on suppression, we should be spending more money on education," said an education official in Education Region 2, Yala, who is responsible for education in the border area.

"Even though the changes that have been made are only small changes, if things are done with a heightened sense of responsibility on the part of the officials engaged in the work, these problems will gradually be solved. Even so, it will take a long time to solve them because they have been ignored for so long," he said in conclusion like a person who knows and understands that it will take a long time to solve the problems.

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MATICHON CRITICIZES ARMY RADIO PROGRAMS

BK161635 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Government and the Army"]

[Text] Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has announced, as the representative of the army, that the army will stop all activities related to moves to amend the constitution because the National Assembly will soon consider the amendment. However, it is strange that the media under the army's control has not respected the army commander's words. Army radio stations have aired programs, produced by the program production center and private programmers, expressing support for amending the constitution.

It would be all right if the programs were straightforward and academic, but they give one-sided information on why the constitutional amendment is necessary and even use abrasive language against certain individuals and parties, particularly government parties such as the social action party and the Democrat Party. In attacking these parties, it appears to many that the army media is trying to erode the position and stability of the government under the leadership of Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

In principle, the army is part of the machinery of the state and is subordinate to the Defense Ministry and the defense minister, since the government has stated that it will not initiate amending the constitution and that the amendment will have to be initiated by the MP's, the mass media of the state under army control should follow this government position strictly. It is true that General Athit supports amending the constitution, but he gave that view as a senator not as army commander. The army radio programs' vigorous support for the constitutional amendment and their attack on government parties have caused serious concern about the government's stability.

A specific question to be asked Gen Prem Tinsulanon is: Do he and the government under his leadership now have effective control of the state machinery? Is the defence minister going to let the current situation worsen? If all of this does not stop it will be tantamount the creation of a state within a state in Thailand.

CSO: 4207/84

MATUPHUM SUPPORTS OPPONENTS OF AMENDMENT

BK101513 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 10 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A Role Which Is Worth Consideration"]

[Text] The opposition to the move to amend the constitution, which had weakened earlier, came to life again only a couple of days before the convening of the National Assembly. It was sparked by the interview given by Col Chamlong Simuang, a former secretary general to the prime minister and currently a senator and an army officer.

Colonel Chamlong clearly stated that although he agreed that the constitution should be amended, it should be done after the next election, pointing out that to amend the constitution now could be compared with the previous extension of the army commander's retirement and that he strongly disagreed with a return to dictatorship. He said: "If a man lies once he can lie again."

After expressing his views in the interview he visited the leaders of several political parties to ask them to join together to oppose an amendment to the constitution, which would return the country to the era of dictatorship.

We are reviewing the role of Colonel Chamlong here for the MP's and the patriotic and democracy-loving people to take into consider intelligently. Colonel Chamlong should not be ridiculed that he is half-man half-monk, a name which he has been given by some people.

In an era when lies are spread to cover up noble truths, as is true today, we must not ignore the boldness of Colonel Chamlong, who has risen up to make his views public and to oppose what is wrong. We can only pity the technocrats who have sold their souls to a dictatorship, condescending to whatever view is expressed by the dictatorship. We can only pity politicians who have responded so positively to the call from the dictatorship. We pity some worker groups which have run to the dictatorship when they should stick with the democratic side. We, however, do not feel hopeless when there are people like social action party leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot, Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun and finally Colonel Chamlong, although they are far outnumbered by people who just want to survive from day to day.

Whether or not the amendment to the constitution is successful is not important as long as we have people who are courageous enough to express their ideas and to act to oppose what is wrong and unjust. We think this is a behavior which is worth consideration and emulation. It will benefit our society, which is full of people seeking merely to survive.

LOCAL PRESS ON ATTACKS ON NONG CHAN CAMP

[Editorial report] BK100214 Two Thai language newspapers--THAI RAT and SIAM RAT--carry editorials on 7 and 8 February on the recent Vietnamese shelling of the Kampuchean refugee encampment at Nong Chan on the Kampuchean side of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The 7 February SIAM RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled: "Please Stop Killing the Kampuchean People," says "the current fighting in Kampuchea has seriously affected the Kampuchean people, numbering from 30,000-40,000, who have gathered at the Nong Chan encampment. Many have already been killed. We regard the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin's indiscriminate attack on these Kampucheans as most cruel and barbaric. What we also cannot tolerate is that the shelling has taken Thai lives as well."

The editorial expresses concern that the Kampucheans might flee to Thailand, thereby worsening the border situation. Concluding, the editorial says: "We appeal to the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers to stop attacking the Kampuchean civilians because they are unarmed and have no means to fight back. To continue indiscriminate attacks on these civilians will show that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin authorities want to exterminate the Kampuchean race."

The 8 February THAI RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled: "Deserving condemnation," notes that the Thai national security council secretary general had earlier condemned the Vietnamese attack on the Nong Chan refugee encampment. Continuing, the editorial says not only has Vietnam ignored international calls for the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea but has even stepped up its aggression, thus bringing more destruction to the Kampuchean civilians. "All should help make known to the world Vietnam's atrocious action."

The editorial concludes: "The Kampucheans have massed at the Thai border to seek safety and Vietnam's relentless harassment of these people shows that it wants to commit genocide against the Kampuchean race. As long as the Kampucheans cannot unite to throw the foreign troops out of their country the destruction of civilians, children and women will continue. We hope that world public opinion will condemn these atrocious Vietnamese crimes against unarmed people."

CSO: 4207/84

THAILAND

BRIEFS

IRAQI AIRLINES OFFICE BOMB EXPLOSION--A bomb ripped apart the Iraqi airways office on Silom Road early this morning, wrecking the airline sales area and scattering glass and wreckage for dozens of metres around. The 1:10 a.m. blast stripped leaves from trees in the centre of the street, littered the street with dead birds, and hurled glass from the shop windows all the way across Silom. Initial reports said no one was hurt in the blast, the second apparently targetted against the Iraqis in less than three months. A huge bomb also tore apart the former Iraqi Consulate last December 2 killing a Thai bomb disposal expert. Unlike the last explosion, there was apparently no warning of this morning's huge bomb explosion. Eye-witnesses said charred furniture and the blown-out windows were about all that was left of the Iraqi airways office. Authorities were investigating the blast and trying to ascertain if there were any wounded at press time. [Text] [BK140025 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Feb 83 p 1]

ASEAN JOINT ARMS PURCHASES STUDY--Armed forces of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are expected to study the possibility of joint arms buying to cut cost and rationalize their military needs. Thai Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun told reporters on returning from an official visit to Malaysia over the weekend that he had discussed the subject with Malaysian military leaders. He said they felt that as the ASEAN countries, grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, use the same weapon system, they should buy on a collective basis which would cut cost and reinforce each other's needs. Admiral Sombun, who also visited Singapore and the Philippines, said Malaysia and Singapore would each hold naval exercises with Thailand this year. [Text] [BK250751 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Jan 83]

CSO: 4200/353

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUNISHMENT, EDUCATION IN PRISON CAMP DISCUSSED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 50, 14-20 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Investigative report by Le Van Ba: "What Is Seen in Tan Lap Reeducation Camp? -- How Do Inmates Live? -- Public Security Combatants Are Managers and Educators -- Questions Are To Be Raised"]

[Text] We arrived at the prison camp; a row of high walls with barbed wire and a watchtower appeared in front of us. It was a winter morning in the midlands amidst deserted hills covered with palms, and the cold winds that made our hands numb. As the iron gate opened, we walked inside. Everybody suddenly exclaimed:

" Look, what beautiful flowers ! "

Major Bui Van Chieu, the warden of Tan Lap camp, who was our guide during the visit, nodded: "A young inmate takes care of these flower beds. His relatives, who live in Ngoc Ha, brought him some seeds during a visit. And then in all four seasons our camp has all sorts of flowers. "

Adjacent to the flower garden there were plots full of green vegetables, papayas, bananas, etc. On our left was the sawmill, on our right a team of carpenters and next to them the blacksmiths' shop, where the loud continuous noise of hammer hitting the anvil came from.

We walked through another wall. We now stepped into the inmates' living quarters. Walls were whitewashed; windows had metal bars. But in front of every building there was a flower garden. Attractive posters were on the walls. And there were slogans that existed only here: "Think of good things during the night and work hard during the day, " "If the rooms are clean, the camp looks beautiful" and "Emulate in production to improve inmates' living conditions. "

"This is the place we keep those who have received the longest sentences," our guide continued to explain, "and the fiercest inmates, the 'big bears' as the slang calls them, i.e., the heads of 'gangs' of bandits and 'associations' of robbers. You have just seen them grow vegetables in the plots there. Others are permitted to work in the fields, to pick tea leaves in the upland fields, to work as carpenters and masons and to make essential oil of huong nhu [Elsholtzia] for export. The most progressive people are those who go into the forest by themselves to pick firewood or tend water buffaloes without having a guard to watch them."

"A prison like this is a rather open place," we exclaimed.

"Yes," one of the young public security combatants answered. "Very open, in both the positive and abstract sense of the word."

I remembered somebody's opinion that was expressed prior to our arrival here to the effect that it should not be this way, for they must bear strict punishment once they have committed some wrongdoings."

"Even in our sector," Major Chieu said, with a kind smile, "there still are some people whose concept is far from right. But first of all, I invite you all to talk to inmates, 80 percent of them being young people."

We sat down and talked with Le Quoc Khanh, 21, of Ly Nam De Street. He looked very young, with fair complexion and round cheeks. As we first saw this 10th grader, we knew he was very naughty. The lobe of his right ear had a hole (for wearing a ring?). His mother was a medical doctor and his father a retired cadre. We wanted to know how he felt about the place and the people who were keeping him in confinement.

"I came here in May 1982. After I entered the camp, I have learned the camp bylaws and discipline, made a statement to mention the bad things I did in society and promised to live up to the four criteria for inmates. They are: to fully recognize one's crime and to continue to reveal the names of one's fellow gang members who are still free; to do one's best to learn political matters; to work hard in order to achieve good transformation; and to fully implement the camp bylaws.

"Currently I am a member of the agricultural unit and I want to be able to learn a trade during the 3 years I am in the camp. The first times I did rice harvesting and rice seedling transplanting, I think I was not worse than anyone else. Everyone who comes here is given a set of garments, a blanket and a mosquito net, but I have been able to get the permission to use the net and blanket that my family sent to me."

" Tell me truthfully whether you have been scolded and beaten here. "

" For the first time I committed a crime, to be frank, I was so scared when I heard the word 'prison.' But when the convoy that transported us from the Hoa Lo Prison and crossed the Long Bien Bridge, some men who had repeatedly committed crimes shouted: 'We are going to Tan Lap!' As I am here, I have realized what a reeducation camp is.

The public security cadres especially are very human. Almost all of them are young, about my age. Many times I have seen cadres squatting among inmates and conversing with them about the streets of Hanoi. Or the scene of cadres and inmates competing for a ball on the field. I have only one thought: I feel reassured and honestly want to be reeducated. "

Tran Dinh Lien, alias Binh, 24, of Kim Lien, who had been convicted before, was transferred to Tan Lap after having been in Camp 6 and Ba Sao Camp and because of the progress he had made was elected by inmates in section K5 the permanent emulator.

" Inmates elect group and unit leaders, " he recounted, " and their own cultural, emulation and other committees. Once a year we have a general meeting of inmates to discuss and approve productive labor norms and to reelect the permanent emulators' committee. The latter fulfills the daily task of reminding inmates of actively implementing the bylaws, properly learning and working and maintaining good hygiene and order. The gifts that those inmates who are visited by relatives receive are kept by us after entries are made in the book. They will take them one by one and use the gifts over a period of time instead of bringing all of them to their crowded room, where something unpleasant may happen. But the main task that our emulators' committee performs is to make observations and to grade the reeducation of inmates on a monthly basis, who are put into one of the three categories: good, medium and poor. Those who are good get some reward. The form of reward that they like the most is to be permitted to see their relatives more often and for longer period. "

Another one was Nguyen Van Viet, 22. When he met us, he pretended to be a dull person, but in reality he was very cunning, like a fox, hence his nickname " Viet the fox. " Eighteen times he ran away from the General School of Industry and Agriculture No 1 (the school for spoiled children about 2 kilometers from Tan Lap camp). Viet " the fox " also tried to escape from the camp three times, but he was caught and sent back to camp each time.

" After each escape, " we asked, " how were you punished? "

" The cadres had some compassion for me, " he answered, " and put me in solitary confinement for only 7 days. Those people who used weapons and

fought back against the public security force while trying to escape were to receive punishment of 14 days of solitary confinement. Being put in solitary confinement means being graded poor in terms of being reeducated. Being graded poor means the board of wardens may recommend to its superior echelons a longer time to be spent in the camp. Nobody, including me, wants this to happen."

And so that was the image of Tan Lap reeducation camp with its population of men to be reeducated. We sat down among ourselves and remembered the men we had just met -- Viet "the fox," Ha "the restless," Khanh "the shackled," etc. -- and continued to exchange our views. It is obvious that we cannot share the shallow view that it is necessary to confine convicts for a very long time and to impose very severe punishment for them to make up for the offenses they have committed in society. But how do we educate and reform them? Are we going to achieve the results we want? For the time being, quite a few youths who have left the camp have committed the same offenses.

First of all, we should need to review what has been done. We must say that in the past years the public security cadres and combatants of Tan Lap camp were making tremendous efforts. The people who handled those human beings whose feelings have hardened, whose soul has become dry and personality has degraded and who have committed many crimes against the people are the young combatants who have not gone through any pedagogical training. And yet they have been both doing the job of a guard and protector and organizing increased production in 500 hectares of ricefields and slash-burn upland fields to improve the living conditions of inmates while being educators trying to reeducate these inmates and to return them to their families and society as honest people.

The fact that hundreds of inmates have received a good education and left the camp is a brilliant achievement of the entire collective of Tan Lap camp's public security cadres and combatants. Outstanding workers have golden hands. The public security comrades here have golden hearts. Many families will forever be grateful to you comrades. That is the answer to the above questions. What about the educational measures? First Lieutenant Vu Xuan Nguyen, in spite of his young age, has worked for 17 years in reeducation camps. He started as a reconnaissance combatant, then successively became manager-educator and production unit leader and today is the head of the education committee at Tan Lap. He has set as his aim an in-depth study of these special people and has gathered a lot of good experience.

"The main thing," he said, "is for us to clearly determine our responsibility and to have faith in the capacity of inmates to move forward. We have been telling one another that inmates are spoiled but far from incorrigible."

Vu Xuan Nguyen talked a lot about human love and pity. He said:

"With those men who are of rude character, who reinforce their oath by drinking sewer water and who hold a knife while robbing people, the only way to move them is the sentimental way. The Youth Union chapter in Tan Lap camp has held a specialized conference to discuss this subject, 'Can corporal punishment help to wake up convicts?' The conclusion is beatings have no effects, except for showing the ineffectiveness in education.

"A greatly effective form of education is to set examples. For those who have been sent to a reeducation camp, an example, an actual model for them to follow, is very important. And this model cannot be anyone else but the people in charge of management and education."

These cadres set examples by way of their words, uniforms, behavior and work.

They particularly want to keep themselves honest and clean. That is the root of the power that influences inmates. There were many cases of unsuccessful attempt to bribe cadres. A well-known story was that of Nguyen Duc Lam who concealed an expensive watch in his clothes but finally had to give it to the warden to keep in a storeroom and eventually to send back to his family. (According to camp regulations, no inmates are allowed to keep money, watches, gold rings, etc.) Lam confessed that for a year he was trying to find an opportunity to use the watch to "buy" a public security cadre. But every cadre was kind and yet very strict. Although the cadres' lifestyle was simple and plain, they did not have greed for anybody's properties.

In Tan Lap camp, how was the education of inmates carried out through labor? Through working in the fields, growing vegetables, making bricks, building houses, forging knives and hoes, making furniture, etc., inmates were to gradually acquire the habit of working hard. For the first time they understood the value of labor and realized that robbing people was savage and inhuman. A number of inmates, upon returning to their families, began to live on the trade they had learned in the camp.

The coordination of activities with the families of inmates and the local administration to carry out the educational job was quite intensive. And thanks to the concern of the Ministry of Interior Department of Prisons, Tan Lap camp had 2 film projectors (2 movie shows per month), several television sets and a 10-kilometer wired radio network, with speakers in all inmates' rooms. There were relatively enough books and newspapers.

"This is not enough as compared with the needs of inmates," we said to one another, "but under the present conditions this is truly a great effort that reflects the humanitarian policy of our party and state."

During an exchange of views with the board of wardens of Tan Lap camp, a member of our group had this to say:

" You have made many great efforts that impress us a great deal. As an inmate said when he bade farewell to the head of the education committee, Vu Xuan Nguyen, 'At the end of our sentences we return to our city, native place and family, but you cadres will always remain here.' Naturally, there are matters that are raised that deserve a lot of thought.

" What are these matters?

" First of all, to reeducate the people who have committed wrongdoings is an extremely difficult job. The public security sector has been assigned by the state to do this job. But in order to properly fulfill this difficult task, we find that there must be active participation of many sectors, first of the Youth Union organization and of such sectors as education, public health, labor, culture and physical education and sports, the Vocational Training General Department, etc. Industrial productive labor has the great effect of educating and reforming people. Most inmates have come from the urban area. Therefore, there must be vocational teachers and each camp must have a shop where different trades are taught so that inmates can acquire a trade, which will help them to find a job easily after leaving the camp. This is a realistic aspiration on the part of inmates.

" When the reeducation of inmates comes to an end, they eagerly hope that the production installations would help them and give them a job, thus creating favorable conditions for them to continue to train themselves and to move forward, and that without any prejudices and ill treatment."

To correctly conceive the role of reeducation camps. To ceaselessly train and to raise the educational capacity of the cadres assigned to these camps. To have pity for these young men who are spoiled but far from incorrigible. And to contribute to turning these inmates into honest men.

Those were the things we wanted to say as we bade farewell to the beloved people's public security combatants and the inmates of Tan Lap who were trying to rebuild their lives and to start again from there.

5598

CSO: 4209/179

ARTICLE BY SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER PUBLISHED IN VPA JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Nov 82, pp 4-22

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union, written for TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR: "Strengthening the National Defense Capability of the Soviet Union: An Undertaking of the Party and the Entire Population"]

[Text] The people of the Soviet Union, the people of the fraternal socialist countries, and all of progressive mankind, are preparing solemn ceremonies to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the great Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The people of the Soviet Union are awaiting that solemn holiday in the framework of making maximum efforts with regard to politics and labor. The working people in the cities and villages and the members of the Soviet Army and Navy, immersed in a high tide of patriotism, are victoriously implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the plans of the 11th Five-year Plan and are achieving many accomplishments in the enterprise of building communism and in strengthening the economic and national defense power, as well as the international position, of the socialist homeland.

Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party our country is overflowing with confidence that it can advance to communism along the path of Lenin. The accomplishments of a worldwide historical significance which the homeland of the great October Revolution has accomplished -- including its principal accomplishment of, for the first time in the history of mankind, building in the Soviet Union a developed socialist society -- have been brilliant proof of the wisdom, clear-sightedness, and organizational genius of the CPSU.

If today the Soviet Union occupies advanced positions in the world with regard to social progress, that has only been possible because the CPSU, which follows the immortal theory of Marxism-Leninism, is based on the laws of social development, is always concerned with the economic strength of the nation and the great undertaking of stoutly defending the revolutionary accomplishments of the Soviet people and is resolutely and continually leading

that important, vital undertaking. That concern has been manifested very clearly in the famous words of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and an outstanding activist of our party and state: "There are two things that have always been closest to my heart and are now the main objects of my concern: bread for the people and security for the nation."*

The Party's national defense measures, which are unanimously supported by the people of the Soviet Union, are based on their limitless initiative and creativity. With regard to all Soviet people, there is nothing more precious than the freedom and well-being of their beloved country. They regard the defense of the nation and increasing its national defense strength as their vital undertaking.

I

The matter of defending the revolutionary accomplishments of the working people was posed during the first days of the existence of the Soviet state. The exploiting classes overthrown by the October Revolution, with the support of foreign countries, started a civil war in our country.

Under such conditions V.I. Lenin, the great leader of the proletarian class and the founder of the Soviet Communist Party and state, said that "Without arms with which to defend the Socialist Republic we could not exist."** Therefore, an extremely complicated and important mission was posed for the Party: organizing and carrying out the defense of the Socialist Republic.

V.I. Lenin confirmed that victory in defending the revolutionary accomplishments of the working class depends directly on the building of a powerful army. He wrote, "With a strong Red Army, we are certain to win victory."*** Such an army was founded. It was a new-style, socialist army, a true people's army of the workers and peasants.

At first, our army did not have trained command cadres, had little combat experience, and was always short of weapons, ammunition, food, and clothing. Nevertheless, it was victorious.

We were victorious because we relied on the selfless support of millions of working people in our country and our class brothers abroad. Our soldiers were inspired by the ideals of the October Revolution. That army also had the leadership of a very experienced revolutionary leader: the Communist Party led by the great Lenin.

* L.I. Brezhnev, "Follow Lenin's Path," Vol. 7, p 565 (Russian language version).

** Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol. 28, p 138 (Russian language version).

*** Op. cit., p 153.

While weaker than the imperialists militarily, the Soviet Republic was far superior to the enemy politically and with regard to morale and thought. The experiences of the civil war and the bankruptcy of the war of intervention by foreign countries demonstrated clearly that an attack on a socialist state is full of real danger not only for the aggressor army but also for the social foundation of capitalism in general and the political rule of the ruling bourgeoisie.

When evaluating the factors of our victory during those far-away years, V.I. Lenin wrote, "The miracle was that our devastated country was able to endure that war. That miracle did not descend from heaven but resulted from the economic interests of the working class and peasants, the people who created that miracle by their simultaneous uprising. It was that miracle that created the retaliation against the landlords and the bourgeoisie."*

In the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries, the people of our country were united on the basis of complete voluntariness and class solidarity. That solidarity was created by democratic means. V.I. Lenin regarded that as a principal condition for winning victory in the war against the exploiters. He emphasized that the liquidation of the opposition of the bourgeois class and its war apparatus could not be brought about without broad revolutionary changes, without the use of all democratic organs, and without the desire of the working people to escape from the ruling yoke of the bourgeoisie and the landlords.

In addition to leading the war activities, the Communist Party carried out extremely great educational tasks in all spheres of life and social activity. When carrying out those tasks, the Party based itself on Lenin's instruction that the revolutionary determination and spirit of having resolve and never retreating on the part of the proletarian class, and its consciousness, discipline, and readiness to sacrifice, were guarantees of victory. In the do-or-die test of strength with the enemies of the young Socialist Republic our working class proved that "We would rather sacrifice everything, down to the last person, than to lose our territory or to abandon our principle of discipline or our policy of resoluteness. For that reason, we must sacrifice....The determination of the working class and their resolution in implementing the slogan 'We would rather sacrifice everything than surrender' are not only historical factors but are decisive factors, the factors of victory."**

On the basis of the revolutionary consciousness and the limitless support of the working class, the Party knew how to win over the broad popular masses in our country and to win victory. The ability of the Communist Party transformed the ideals of the revolutionary working class into the property of the broad working masses, united them around the Party, and persuaded them to follow the Party in the liberation war. That was the source of the historical invincibility of the socialist state.

* Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol 43, pp 63-64 (Russian language edition).

** Op. cit., Vol. 40, p 249.

After the end of the civil war our Party, armed by the immortal Leninist principles regarding military development, came forth with comprehensive viewpoints regarding the consolidation of the homeland's national defense capabilities and increasing its military strength.

The Party realized that the Soviet Union's path for increasing its economic and national defense strength would be to industrialize the country and collectivize agriculture in order to transform at the roots the spiritual life of society and victoriously resolve the nationalities problem. The concentration of the people's efforts in that direction allowed us to, within the shortest historical period, transform our homeland into a powerful socialist country, ensured that the problem of resolving at the root the problem of increasing the state's economic-military potential, and created conditions for reequipping our army and navy technically, in order to teach communism to all Soviet citizens and members of the armed forces.

The entire glorious history of our state has amply demonstrated the correctness of the Party's military policy and of its principles regarding the development of the army. That was clearly manifested in the Great Patriotic War.

The economic, political-morale, and especially military, capabilities created in our country in accordance with the doctrines of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, were multiplied by the heroism of the Soviet people and became the most decisive factors in ensuring the victory of a worldwide historical significance over the assault force of world imperialism, the German fascists.

The path leading to that victory was not easy and rapid. During the initial phase of the war we had to endure the bitterness of retreat. But all Soviet people, and the members of our army and navy, did not for a minute lose confidence in their just cause or in victory. In the resolute defensive battles the Soviet armed forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and stopped the attacks of the German fascist troops, after which we changed over to a fierce offensive, inflicted decisive defeats on the enemy, swept the fascist animals from our territory and that of many other European countries, and ended their life in the final lair. Fascist Germany had to surrender. Only a few months later our armed forces, loyal to their obligations to their allies, attacked the Japanese militarists and annihilated their principal assault force, the Kwantung Army, within a period of half a month.

The glorious Communist Party organized and inspired the struggle of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. It transformed all of our immense country into a unified combat front and led the Soviet people to achieving exploits in a bloody, arduous struggle. The Party cleverly guided the activities of the armed forces and knew how to organize and coordinate the efforts of the front with those of the rear area, organize a vast guerrilla movement, and lead the patriotic Soviet people in the enemy's rear area. History had never seen a war in which the interests of the people, the state, and the leading party were merged into one and were combined closely into an organic system in the Great Patriotic War.

The Communist Party became the true creator of victory. The most outstanding forces of the party were sent to the most dangerous, most important areas. The noble appellation of party members, in the eyes of the people during the war years, was tied in with the sacred obligation of all communists: always taking the lead in combat and labor.

The Soviet people were very accurate when they identified the outstanding features of communists at the front with the war activities of L.I. Brezhnev. From the first day of the war to its last day, comrade L.I. Brezhnev stood in the fore of the struggle against our mortal enemy where the war was most difficult and participated in the preparation of and the carrying out of many victorious campaigns. A loyal son of the Party, a brave political officer, and a talented organizer and educator of troops, comrade L.I. Brezhnev always lived with the troops, bolstered their fighting spirit, and encouraged them to achieve feats of arms in order to win victory. The homeland highly evaluated the merit of comrade L.I. Brezhnev in combat and labor and four times awarded him the honor "Hero of the Soviet Union," the honor "Socialist Labor Hero", the Victory Medal, and many other medals and orders.

In the Great Patriotic War against the German fascists and Japanese militarists, the Soviet people not only defended their socialist accomplishments but were loyal to their international obligations and contributed decisively to the salvation of European and world civilization from barbarous annihilation by the fascists.

The victory annihilated the bloc of reactionary fascist nations and created conditions favorable for the victory of the socialist revolution in many European and Asian countries and led to the formation of a world socialist system and created conditions favorable for the national liberation struggle movements in many countries and the further growth of the communists' and workers' movement.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called the victory of the Soviet Union over the German fascists in the Great Patriotic War a peak in the history of mankind. That victory pointed out the greatness of our socialist homeland, the peerless strength of the communist ideal, and its glorious victory over the mankind-hating ideal of imperialism. That victory was a victory for a better future, for mankind, for peace, and for social progress.

The incomparable feats in combat and labor of the Soviet people and armed forces members once again demonstrated to the world that no force on this planet can defeat a people who have been liberated from the fuling yoke of capitalism, and no force can annihilate the social system -- a socialist social system -- set up by those people. At the same time, our victory became a frightful obstacle for the aggressors and for everyone who likes military adventure.

II

It will soon be the 40th year in which the Soviet people have been able to live in peace. That has been possible because of the fundamental change in the balance of forces on the international scene in favor of socialism, thanks to the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and to the

positive struggle of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces on this planet to prevent war and defend the security of nations.

Socialism has affected world development principally by means of its accomplishments in the economic sphere. The economic sphere is the front which determines the competition between socialism and capitalism. It is in that sphere that there will be created the premises for bringing about the victory of Soviet society on the path of advance to communism.

The Soviet economy has attained many new accomplishments in its process of advance. The wealth of our country has steadily increased. Never have the production forces of society been as strong as they are today. Science and technology have developed effectively and at a high rate.

The following will allow us to see clearly what level Soviet industry has attained today. On a per capita basis our industry's output is three times higher than the average world level. The total industrial output of the Soviet Union is equal to one-fifth of the world output. That output is equal to the total output of the Western European countries, which have a population three times greater than that of the Soviet Union. Our country occupies a leading position in the world with regard to the production of oil, iron and steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, fuel pipelines, electric-powered locomotives, and many other principal industrial products.

Today, by means of the Party's plans we have achieved things that 10 or 20 years ago we could only see in our dreams. Occupying a special role in those accomplishments has been the Soviet Union's grain program, which is intended to ensure that all sectors are developed in a balanced manner and are closely combined with one another, and form a complete industrial-agricultural structure. The implementation of that program will ensure more comprehensive development and greater dynamism, increase the efficiency of agricultural production, and more fully satisfy the people's need for high-quality feed and ensure raw materials for industry. The resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the May 1982 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee provided guidance toward those objectives.

Because they attained good results in fulfilling the five-year plans of the national economy, the material and cultural living standards of the Soviet people have been continually improved. Political-morale unity, the alliance of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and the friendship of the ethnic groups in the Soviet Union have been strengthened. The leadership and guidance role of the CPSU in Soviet society has been continually strengthened.

The victorious fulfillment of our development missions has been closely related to all aspects of the international situation. The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state. In order to build socialism we need peace. Thus the objectives of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union are to, along with the fraternal socialist countries, ensure international conditions favorable for peaceful labor and the construction of socialism and communism, and retaliate, decisively against all saboteurs of peace.

Peace has been, is, and will always be the highest benefit of mankind. But as comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in that regard, "There are no rights that exist as a matter of course. That is regrettably true. Peace is being threatened, seriously threatened. It is necessary to struggle for peace."

At present, as in the past, the origin of the threat to peace and security of nations is imperialism. The lessons that the Soviet people have often taught to aggressors who foolhardily invade our country clearly have not enlightened them. Today, the policy of imperialism is becoming increasingly adventuristic, as noted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. For its selfish interests imperialism is prepared to gamble the vital interests of mankind. Entirely disregarding the rights and desires of everyone on our planet, the imperialists have set for themselves a goal they cannot attain: blocking the path of change and progress all over the world and regaining their lost position of controlling the destinies of nations. That could be seen very clearly during the recent period: the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression in the Middle East, the actions of the English in the South Atlantic; and imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In the world of today there are a considerable number of hot spots in which wars are being fought and blood is flowing. All those things are the results of the aggressive policy of imperialism.

One of the most outstanding manifestations of the intensification of the aggressive nature of imperialism, as manifested in the excessive stepping up of war preparations, especially by the U.S., which are aimed against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The principal focus of their political plan is on shattering the unity of the socialist countries, uniting the efforts of the NATO bloc in opposing the Soviet Union and surrounding the Soviet Union by means of a ring of hostile states, consolidating the existing aggressor bloc, and forming new aggressor blocs.

In the sphere of material preparations, the basic efforts of the U.S. and the other countries in the NATO bloc are intended to attain military superiority and build truly strong scientific and production bases in order to research and produce the newest types of weapons. The industrial-war cartels are stepping up their efforts to militarize the economy and science of the capitalist countries and force them to serve the war.

Their military preparations are aimed primarily toward further improving the quality of their armies, reorganizing the armies, and providing them with the most modern technical means and weapons. The U.S. is especially stressing the urgent perfection of strategic nuclear weapons. In order to do so, the U.S. has set aside a large part of its military budget to prepare for war in space. The development of strategic weapons is accompanied by war doctrines which threaten peace, such as the doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war or "prolonged" nuclear war. They are still under the illusion that the capitalist world could win victory in a nuclear exchange.

The U.S. is manufacturing new weapons of mass murder, including bacteriological and chemical weapons. The production of neutron weapons and the inclusion of such weapons in its arsenal is leading to the use of a barbarous new mode of waging nuclear war.

Especially dangerous for the cause of peace is the plan to provide nuclear missiles for NATO, including the deployment of about 600 intermediate-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe. By that means the U.S. rulers hope to upset the existing balance in Europe and change the balance of strategic forces between the Soviet Union and the U.S. The Soviet Union cannot permit a change in the existing balance of forces in favor of the U.S. and NATO. The stand of the Soviet Union in that regard is very clear and cannot be understood in two ways. That stand is based on absolute adherence to the principle of balance and similarity with regard to the security of the two sides.

In addition to increasing their strategic facilities, most of the countries in the NATO bloc are increasing their ordinary equipment and weapons, improving their ground, air, and naval forces, and increasing the combat strength of those armed forces branches.

Along with strengthening the combat capabilities of the armed forces of the NATO bloc and perfecting their strategic deployment system, year in and year out they are increasing the intensity of their campaign and combat training.

In addition to its war preparations, imperialism is giving rise to campaigns against the Soviet Union and the socialist system to convince people of the "war threat" posed by the Soviet Union. According to their calculations, by means of such dirty campaigns they will be able to deceive international opinion, paralyze the vigilance of the world's people, and extinguish the fiery denunciations of war and the military plans of the U.S. and NATO.

A direct manifestation of the aggressive nature of imperialism, especially the U.S., is its plot to, by means of an unlimited arms race, sabotage the economies of the socialist countries and retard our economic development. They are exercising direct economic punishment of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Some people in Washington calculate that the more bankrupt the economic programs of the Soviet Union and its friends become the more our people's standard of living will decline.

But all of those calculations have been bankrupted. The socialist countries are fully capable of smashing all reactionary plans of the imperialists to win military superiority. The Soviet Union and its allies are fully capable economically of defeating all adventures of the U.S. rulers in the political sphere as well as in the economic sphere.

The enemies of peace have been especially insane in the sphere of ideological struggle. To attain the above-mentioned objectives, the bourgeois propaganda apparatus is plotting to weaken the attraction of the revolutionary ideology and present to the laboring masses a distorted picture of socialism today and its accomplishments, smear our peace-loving policy when we are forced to take

defensive measures, and distort the objectives and noble missions of the armies of the socialist countries. But all of those sabotage activities have been bankrupted. Our ideological position is unshakable because its backbone is the great international doctrine -- Marxism-Leninism -- which is our most powerful weapon in the struggle against those who absolve war and imperialism.

At the same time, the policies of the aggressors have created a tense international situation, started an arms race, and attempted ideological sabotage, so they must be opposed with the utmost determination. In that regard, it is necessary to learn from the lessons of the past and to clearly realize the irreversible consequences of nuclear war, toward which the imperialist aggressors are increasingly pushing mankind.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are opposing imperialist aggression and opposing their monstrous strategic war concepts and plans by means of a resolute and continuous struggle for peace and security of nations, for the sake of social progress and in order to decrease tension. That policy encompasses the concept that in the nuclear age the only intelligent path is that of peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems. It is the path of resolving disputes at the conference table. That path is objectively in the interest of the Soviet people, the people of the other socialist countries, and all of mankind. Playing an important role in that regard have been the effective negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. in the spheres of intermediate nuclear weapons, the signing of agreements regarding the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in Europe, and the carrying out of other negotiations intended to eliminate the peril of nuclear war, and the arms race, and further the process of reducing international tension. Regrettably, because of the attitude of the U.S. those negotiations are making no progress, mainly because the U.S. government does not want to respond to the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union.

Our desire is to resolve disputes at the negotiating table, not on the field of battle. That is a true desire and not false love of peace. It certainly is not a sign of weakness. As we have many times declared very clearly, the Soviet Union has powerful means with which to defend its right to live and the rights of its friends and allies from any transgression by the aggressors. But peace based on mutual annihilation cannot attract us. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared on the podium of the 26th Congress of the CPSU that "Not engaging in war preparations and forcing nations to waste their material and spiritual wealth, but strengthening peace, is the path of the future."*

The peace program for the 1980's approved at the 26th Party Congress pointed out the way to escape from the rut in which many serious international problems are sinking more and more deeply. The above-mentioned constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, expressed by comrade L.I. Brezhnev in a number of his speeches and in the appeal of the Supreme Soviet "To the national assemblies and people of the world" were creative developments of that program.

*L.I. Brezhnev, "Follow Lenin's Path", Vol. 8, p 667 (Russian language version).

The letter from comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament had a major impact around the world. In that historic document the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That was an especially important step forward and mankind can justifiably expect responses from the other nuclear powers, especially the U.S. An explicit and clear-cut pledge on their part, as we have done, would have a real significance with regard to the complete prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

In making that proposal we are under no illusions and do not think that we will win the support and sympathy of the powers right away. We based our action on knowledge that the social strata would support and sympathize with our decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, thus forcing all nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet state. But at any rate those who would launch a preemptive nuclear strike or attain military superiority will have no ground on which to stand. Not strength but reason, and not a show of military force or the ferocity of militarism, but an equal and constructive dialogue, is the only way to successfully resolve international problems.

We are very much aware that the struggle to reduce tension and improve the world political atmosphere is extremely complicated and difficult and requires patience, determination, and clear goals. V.I. Lenin pointed out that "Anyone who thinks that bringing about peace is not difficult, that it is only necessary to be only superficially concerned with peace, or that the bourgeois class will present us with peace, is extremely naive."* By means of their friendship and solidarity the socialist countries will do all they can to lessen tension and improve the present situation. Our nerves are very steady, our courage will never be shaken, and we have sufficiently strong forces to stand firm for the cause of the peace and security of nations.

Of course, the Soviet Union, like all other fraternal socialist countries, will always base its policies on an examination of the actual situation of the current international scene. We cannot but take into consideration the threat posed by the imperialists and their lackeys to socialism and to peace in general, and we cannot carry out unilateral disarmament and weaken our self-defense capabilities, something the imperialists desire. While doing everything we can do to ensure international peace and security, we will always maintain the necessary level of national defense capability and maintain and strengthen the national defense potential of the Warsaw Pact and the militant solidarity of the socialist countries.

III

When carrying out the consolidation of the national defense capabilities of the Soviet state, the CPSU always observes Lenin's doctrine regarding the defense of the socialist homeland. The basic thoughts of that doctrine have been profoundly reflected and creatively developed in the Program of the CPSU, in the

* V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol. 35, p 116 (Russian language version).

resolutions of the Party congresses, in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the works and speeches of comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

V.I. Lenin considered national defense and the military strength of a state in terms of the unity of political-social, economic, ideological, and purely military factors. He stressed that in war the victor will be the side with the most modern technology, good organization and discipline, such good machinery, larger food reserves, a larger manpower pool, and a stronger sense of responsibility toward the broad masses.

On the basis of the doctrine of V.I. Lenin, our Party has always believed that the social system and state of a country form the political-social basis of military development. The nature and functions of the armed forces, the system of manpower supplementation, training, and education of those forces, everyone's fighting will, and the over-all social nature of the military organization of a state depend above all on that social system.

In the capitalist countries the armed forces are among the principal tools used by the imperialist capitalists to maintain their ruling yoke and suppress the people in their countries so that they can take territory belonging to other countries, take over markets, and exploit other peoples. At the same time, they use the army to defend their economic-political system when attacked by stronger capitalist countries. The imperialist capitalists, controlling the state regime and using different forms as well as methods for affecting the consciousness of their soldiers, have transformed their armed forces into tools for defending class and national oppression and for serving militarism and reactionaryism, so they have become major threats to the peace and security of nations. In contrast to the armed forces of the capitalist countries, the socialist military organizations share the nature of the new system, the socialist system. Using wars of aggression as a means to resolve international disputes are foreign to them.

The developed socialism that has been created in the Soviet Union is a society of mature socialist social relationships, in which the convergence of all social classes and strata and the de jure and de facto equality of all ethnic peoples and class, and their fraternal cooperation, has created a new historical community of mankind: the Soviet people. Our society has reached a high level of organization and enlightenment of workers -- patriots and internationalists -- a true democracy that ensures the positive participation of all the people in the activities of the state. The leadership and guidance strength of Soviet society, and the nucleus of its political system and its state and social organizations lies in the Communist Party, a party which exists for the people and is loyal to the people.

The distinctive features of a developed socialist society -- its revolutionary and humanitarian nature -- like the reflection in a mirror are reflected in the military development of the Soviet state and in the nature, obligations, and status of its armed forces. The Constitution of the Soviet Union states clearly that the defense of the socialist homeland is the most important function of the state and an undertaking of all the people, that the Soviet armed forces were formed to defend the accomplishments of socialism, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

the Soviet Union. The obligations of the armed forces toward the people are to stoutly defend the socialist state and always be prepared to fight and immediately retaliate against all enemies.

The social nature and functions of the Soviet armed forces have determined the system of building forces and training and educating troops. Service in the armed forces is a glorious mission, and defense of the socialist homeland a sacred obligation, of all Soviet citizens. The task of training and troops is intended to train people who know how to effectively and consciously defend their homeland, and developing in them a strong fighting will, is a characteristic of each progressive social component and raises the the communist moral standards which are representative of the most humanistic morality in history.

The economic base of military development is the national production mode, i.e. the developmental level of the productive forces and the nature of the production relations. The higher the level of development of the productive forces and scientific-technical progress, the greater are the capabilities of the state to equip the army with modern weapons. By means of weapons and technical combat facilities the economy will affect the war-waging mode and tactics, campaign art, and strategy, and by that means affect the organizational structure of the armed forces. In brief, the economy is the basis of the military strength of a nation, the foundation of military development, and the foremost factor determining the quantity and quality of the armed forces. But that is not all there is to it. The economic foundation of a society determines the production relations and the infrastructure, i.e. the policies and ideology, which have a decisive effect on the quality of man and many other aspects of military development, and are also dependent on the production relations.

The military development of the Soviet Union has been based on an economic system the foundation of which, as stated by the Constitution of the Soviet Union, is the system of the socialist ownership of the means of production in the form of state (social) ownership.

The economy of a developed socialist society is a unified national economy which encompasses all aspects of social production, including distribution and circulation, throughout the Soviet Union. The planned nature of the socialist economic system and its rich economic potential allow the victorious fulfillment, on a broad scale, of the missions of increasing the nation's national defense capabilities and providing everything needed by the army. The accomplishments of Soviet scientists in the spheres of physics, electronics, chemicals, and the other scientific fields, and the large-scale training of skilled young scientific cadres and specialists, have been directly reflected in the consolidation of the economic potential of the Soviet state and in the continual improvement of the armed forces.

The elimination of conflicting contradiction, along with the socialist ownership of the means of production, have allowed the state to mobilize its economic resources and reserve for national defense the means necessary to ensure national defense and joint action with the fraternal socialist to defend socialism and prevent the aggressors, no matter what their potential, from being able to carry out their intention of resolving the historical conflict between the two opposing systems by strength.

The theoretical-ideological basis of military development is the ideology of the ruling class and its system of viewpoints regarding war and the army. The bourgeois ideology reflects the private ownership right of the exploiting class, which tries to explain the permanency and unshakability of the capitalist system. Under the banner of opposition to the Soviet Union, it plots to rally the forces of reaction and aggression to prepare for a new world war, deceive the masses and lead them to the point of opposing the socialist countries, confuse class consciousness in the armies, and transforming them into tools for blindly carrying out the schemes of the imperialists. The imperialist ideologists all-out to explain that the capitalist armies were not created to commit aggression but to protect the interests of the working masses and preserve peace and justice.

The theoretical-ideological basis of the Soviet Union's national defense is the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine regarding war and the army, and the Communist Party's thought on the defense of the socialist homeland. The Marxist-Leninist ideology is a great source of inspiration. It inspires the Soviet people to devote themselves selflessly in labor and combat. Lenin taught that "In a war, ultimately depends on the state of morale of the masses who are shedding blood on the battlefield. Confidence in the just cause of the war and consciousness of the necessity of sacrificing their lives for the sake of their brothers are the factors which bolster the morale of the troops and enables them to endure the greatest difficulties ever."*

The great motive force of the Soviet social system and state, and the solid economic-social and political-morale foundations of the Soviet state ensure that the Soviet Union has a strong national defense capability and ensure the reliability of the continual development of the combat strength and combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces.

IV

In order to fulfill the requirements of the Program of the CPSU, the Constitution of the Soviet Union, and the resolutions of the congresses and plenums of the CPSU, and on the basis of the accomplishments of the national economy, science and technology, and culture during recent years, the Party has applied a whole series of measures to further strengthen the nation's defense and increase the fighting strength of the Army and Navy. In his report to the 26th Congress of the CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that "During the recent period there has not been a day during which the Party has not been concerned with strengthening the nation's defense and its armed forces."*

The Party bases its policy on the fact that the socialist system must cope with the increasing belligerence of imperialism by means of its unparalleled military strength. The true nature of our military policy is that everything should contribute to an effective defense, and that nothing could have a higher priority. The Soviet Union will never participate in the arms race. Everything that the Party and state are doing in the military sphere is intended to

* L.I. Brezhnev, "Follow Lenin's Path," Vol. 8, p 710 (Russian language edition).

defend our country, and its friends and allies, from attacks by the reactionary imperialist forces and all aggression, no matter what its origin.

The just goals of the peace-loving foreign policy and military policy of the USSR are reflected in the military doctrine of the Soviet state. That doctrine is a complete system of scientifically based principles and viewpoints regarding the nature of modern war, the war-waging modes, and the preparation of the nation and the armed forces to retaliate against the aggressors. The contents of Soviet military theory include all missions regarding the protection of the peaceful labor of Soviet citizens, and the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet Union and the security of the nations of the socialist community. With extremely clear viewpoints regarding that matter, in an interview in the magazine DER SPIEGEL comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet Union "never threatens anyone and never intends to attack anyone. Our military doctrine is defensive in nature. It does not include pre-emptive wars or the "first strike" concept. Soviet military doctrine could not be otherwise. It is based on the socialist nature of the socialist system in our country."*

All of the defensive measures of the Soviet Union are merely actions in response to the war threat posed by the imperialist countries and measures to protect ourselves if we are attacked. Our state expends for defense the necessary amount to ensure the defense of socialism, no more and no less.

The plots to distort the defensive goals of Soviet military doctrine of the leaders of the NATO bloc and the other reactionary groups are intended to attack the high degree of combat readiness of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the positive, resolute nature of the measures and actions we are now utilizing.

The Soviet Union has never denied that it has powerful armed forces which are always in a state of readiness to fight to defend their country. The political report of the 26th Congress of the CPSU stressed that "The flexible combination of modern technical equipment with skilful war art and an unshakable fighting will is the military potential of the Soviet armed forces."**

While strictly honoring all international commitments, the Party and state of the Soviet Union always maintain the necessary level of combat readiness on the part of the army and navy. The Soviet armed forces of today possess the most terrible weapons and technical equipment.

Along with perfecting their modern technical equipment, the armed forces are continually raising their political-morale level and imposing their fighting ability and its organization and discipline. The members of the Soviet army and navy are people who are well-tempered ideologically, are absolutely loyal to the homeland and the people, and are strong-willed. They have completely mastered their modern weapons, are devoted to their work, and are ready to achieve exploits.

* PRAVDA (Soviet Union), 3 November 1981.

** Documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, p 66.

taught love for the socialist state and socialist internationalism by the Party, the members of our armed forces respect and greatly enhance the heroic traditions of past generations.

Speaking on our servicemen of today, on the podium of the 26th Party Congress comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated that "Serving in the ranks of the defenders of the homeland of today are the children and grandchildren of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They have not undergone the severe challenges of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are very loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and people. When so required by the nation's security situation and the defense of peace, and when it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, in the eyes of the world the Soviet soldiers become selfless patriots and international warriors who are prepared to overcome all difficulties."*

As for the positiveness and resolution in action of the Soviet armed forces, our military doctrine is based on the laws of war and the principles of military art. It has a self-defense nature but can never have a passive nature. Soviet military doctrine regards positive, resolute action, including offensive action which uses all necessary forces and facilities, as one of the most effective means to retaliate against an attack by an enemy. Such actions are always taken for defensive purposes. They are fierce retaliatory strikes intended to smash the plots of the enemy and their attacks against our country. And it is certain that the Soviet armed forces will always maintain that active character.

Clearly realizing the ugly nature of the imperialist aggressor forces, our armed forces are positive, persistent, and steadfast in defending the accomplishments of socialism, and never hesitate to use all economic and national defense strengths to retaliate as resolutely as possible against enemy aggression.

As stated above, the self-defense nature of our military doctrine is reflected most clearly in the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We do not have, and will never have, the intention of winning nuclear superiority, but are always prepared to limit nuclear arms and eventually completely prohibit them. Only when imperiled, especially when there is direct nuclear aggression against the Soviet state or its allies, will we be forced to carry out nuclear retaliation, which is only a last resort for self-defense.

However, aggressors must know that they cannot win victory by launching a nuclear surprise attack. It is necessary to remind those who approve of nuclear war of a severe warning: "Anyone who wants to start a nuclear war with hopes of winning victory will only commit suicide. No matter how strong an aggressor, and no matter what means it uses to wage a nuclear war, it cannot attain its goal. Immediate punishment cannot be avoided."**

Furthermore, our pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons poses for us the objective requirement of continually improving the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces, systems for detecting nuclear weapons,

* Documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, p 66.

** PRAVDA (Soviet Union), 2 October 1981.

and command and communications facilities and organs, and of strengthening Soviet soldiers with regard to politics and morale. It is necessary to nullify the advantage of the element of surprise, so that the aggressors will have to abandon their plot of being the first to use nuclear weapons.

Along with the armies of the other socialist countries, the Soviet armed forces are fulfilling their historical mission of defending the accomplishments of socialism and protecting the peace and security of nations.

In stopping the imperialist aggressors and smashing their criminal plots against mankind, a very great role is played by the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, the military-political alliance of the European socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact and its united armed forces manifest in a comprehensive manner the Leninist principles regarding proletarian internationalism and socialism, including the harmonious combination of the individual interests of the peoples and nations making up the Warsaw Pact, the socialist community in general, and the entire international communists' and workers' movement.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact do not stint in helping the other socialist countries resist aggression in order to protect their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We continually support and assist the newly independent nations which are on the path of development and progress, including the strengthening of national defense in accordance with their requirements. The profound righteousness of that assistance has been distorted by the enemy propaganda organs. But despite the insidious plots of the enemy, everyone of good will all over the world are aware that the socialist countries are progressive in nature, serve the objectives of the freedom and security of nations, and meet the ardent aspirations of mankind.

The Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union and the members of the Soviet armed forces highly evaluate the friendship and cooperation that have united the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Soviet-Vietnamese relations, which were consolidated and strengthened by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, did not form spontaneously. Over the course of many years it has been built and developed by the communists, people, and soldiers of the two countries. The principal directions of cooperation between the two countries were delineated in the course of regular meetings between comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party. We are profoundly pleased when we see that there is a unity of principle in viewpoints regarding all major problems of the era. We are pleased that relations between the parties and people of the two countries have long enjoyed an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual respect and confidence in a spirit of comradeship. That is the firm, unshakable foundation of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

The armies of our two countries are advancing together in the unified fighting formation of the armed forces of the socialist community. The two armies continually assist each other in all spheres of life and work, exchange experiences regarding combat training and political-ideological education, and exchange

the results of military science and technology. The Soviet soldier will always maintain and develop our close friendship and military cooperation.

The Soviet people fully understand the desire of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that Southeast Asia -- which has been in turmoil because of decades of war -- become a region with solid peace and constructive cooperation among all countries in that region. Everyone is also aware that Soviet-Chinese relations will have a very great effect on the development of the situation in that region. When speaking of those relations in a speech at a reception for the delegation of the party and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by comrade Truong Chinh, a member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that we and our Vietnamese comrades share a common view: "We want to build normal, neighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people, and we will always fully adhere to that line. That is not an easy task, especially in view of the burdens of the past, but we believe that it can be fulfilled if it is begun calmly, without preconditions and on the basis of true, sincere mutual understanding. In all instances that will be on goal."*

The Soviet armed forces have traversed a long heroic route, have achieved many brilliant feats of arms, and are indestructible. The Soviet armed forces are extremely grateful to the CPSU. Uniting closely around the CPSU and its Central Committee, headed by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet armed forces are absolutely loyal to the great ideals of the Party and fully meet their obligations set forth by the Constitution.

They have everything necessary to achieve those goals: the experienced leadership of the Party, our socialist social system, the material-technical bases of a developed socialist country, people who are loyal to communism and are well-trained, modern weapons, and advanced Soviet military art. The Soviet armed forces will commemorate the 65th anniversary of the great October Revolution and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR by achieving new accomplishments in labor. They will always be loyal defenders of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and a bastion of world peace.

* Pravda (Soviet Union), 6 October 1982

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115: 6219/177

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

USSR-SRV TREATY CONCERNING LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CIVIL, FAMILY, CRIMINAL CASES

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR in Russian No 44, 3 Nov 82 pp 759-782

/Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Concerning Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases/

/Text/ The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

guided by the desire to further develop friendly relations in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 3 November 1978,

attaching great importance to the development of cooperation in the sphere of provision of legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases,

have decided to conclude this Treaty and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, Minister of Justice of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Phan Hien, Minister of Justice of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

who, having exchanged their full powers found in due and proper form, have agreed as follows:

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Legal Protection

1. Citizens of one Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Contracting Party, in respect of their personal and property rights, the same legal protection as citizens of this Contracting Party.

2. Citizens of one Contracting Party shall have the right to free and unimpeded access to the courts, the procurator's office, notarial offices (hereinafter called "judicial institutions") and to other institutions of the other Contracting Party having jurisdiction in civil, family and criminal cases and may appear in them, present petitions, institute proceedings and perform other judicial acts under the same conditions as citizens of the other Contracting Party.

3. The provisions of points 1 and 2 shall apply to labor cases within the jurisdiction of the courts.

4. The provisions of this Treaty shall also apply, as appropriate, to the juridical persons of the Contracting Parties.

Article 2

Legal Assistance

1. The judicial institutions of the Contracting Parties shall provide mutual legal assistance in civil (including labor), family and criminal cases in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

2. The judicial institutions shall also provide legal assistance to other institutions having jurisdiction in the cases indicated in point 1.

Article 3

Method of Communication

1. In providing legal assistance, the judicial institutions of the Contracting Parties shall, save as otherwise provided by this Treaty, communicate, as appropriate, with one another through the Ministry of Justice or the Procurator's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ministry of Justice or the Supreme People's Procurator's Office of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

2. Other institutions having jurisdiction in civil, family and criminal cases shall, save as otherwise provided by this Treaty, submit applications for legal assistance through the judicial institutions.

Article 4

Scope of Legal Assistance

The Contracting Parties shall provide one another with legal assistance by executing applications for the performance of specific judicial acts prescribed by the legislation of the Contracting Party applied to, specifically, by serving documents, by carrying out searches, by taking and transmitting material evidence, by conducting expert examinations, by interrogating accused persons, witnesses, experts, litigants and other persons, by carrying out judicial inspections, by executing decisions, by extraditing persons committing offences, by initiating criminal prosecution, by transmitting documents and by providing information.

Article 5

Form of Application for Provision of Legal Assistance

1. The application for the provision of legal assistance must have the following particulars:
 - 1) the title of the applicant institution;
 - 2) the title of the institution applied to;
 - 3) the title of the case in connection with which the application for the provision of legal assistance is submitted;
 - 4) the full names of the parties and of the accused, tried and other persons connected with the application and their citizenship, occupation, domicile or residence;
 - 5) the full names and addresses of legal representatives;
 - 6) the content of the application and in criminal cases a description of the actual circumstances of the committed offence and its legal definition.
2. The application for the provision of legal assistance shall be signed and the official seal of the applicant institution shall be affixed thereto.
3. In providing legal assistance, the Contracting Parties shall use forms in the Russian and Vietnamese languages, whose models they shall exchange.

Article 6

Procedure for Executing Applications for Provision of Legal Assistance

1. In executing applications for the provision of legal assistance, the institution applied to shall follow the legislation of its state. However, at the request of the applicant institution it may employ the rules of procedure of the Contracting Party whose institution is the applicant, provided that they do not conflict with the legislation of its state.
2. If the institution applied to is not competent to execute the application, it shall transmit it to the competent institution.
3. If the application cannot be executed at the address indicated in it, the institution applied to shall, in accordance with its legislation, take the necessary steps to determine the address.
4. At the request of the applicant institution the institution applied to shall notify it and the interested parties in due time of the time and place of execution of the application.

5. If the application could not be executed, the documents shall be returned to the applicant institution and, at the same time, it shall be advised of the circumstances which prevented the execution.

Article 7

Summoning of Witnesses or Experts

1. The witness or expert who, in response to a summons served by the legal institution applied to, appears at the applicant institution, regardless of his citizenship, cannot be prosecuted, detained or punished in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party for an offence committed before he crossed its state border. Nor can such persons be prosecuted, detained or punished in connection with their testimonies or conclusions as experts, or in connection with the criminal case which is the subject of the trial.

2. The witness or expert shall forfeit the guarantee provided by point 1 if, despite the existing possibility, he does not leave the territory of the applicant Contracting Party within 15 days from the day on which he is informed that his presence is no longer necessary. This period does not include the time during which the witness or expert is unable to leave the territory of the applicant Contracting Party for reasons beyond his control.

3. Witnesses and experts summoned to the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be entitled to repayment of the costs connected with their passage and stay abroad and to repayment of unreceived wages. Furthermore, experts shall be entitled to remuneration for conducting expert examinations. The summons must indicate what payments the summoned persons shall be entitled to receive. On their application the summoning institution of the Contracting Party shall pay an advance to cover the appropriate costs.

Article 8

Validity of Documents

1. Documents drawn up or attested in the territory of one Contracting Party by competent institutions in due form shall be accepted in the territory of the other Contracting Party without legalization. This shall also apply to the documents of citizens whose signature is attested according to the rules in force in the territory of the corresponding Contracting Party.

2. Documents which are considered official documents in the territory of one Contracting Party shall have the evidential value of official documents in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 9

Transmittal of Documents Relating to Personal Rights and Interests of Citizens

1. Each Contracting Party shall transmit to the other Contracting Party on request received through the diplomatic channel civil registration certificates, documents concerning the length of service and education and other documents relating to the personal rights and interests of citizens of the other Contracting Party.

2. The indicated documents shall be transmitted by the other Contracting Party, untranslated and free of charge, through the diplomatic channel.

Article 10

Service of Documents

1. The judicial institution applied to shall effect service in accordance with the rules for the service of documents in force in its state, provided that the served documents are drawn up in its language or are furnished with a certified translation. Otherwise, it shall transmit the documents to the recipient if he is willing to accept them.

2. The application for service must indicate the exact address of the recipient and the designation of the served document.

3. If the documents cannot be served at the address indicated in the application, the institution applied to shall, in accordance with its legislation, take the necessary steps to determine the exact address. If the address cannot be determined, the institution applied to shall inform the applicant institution of this and return the documents subject to service to it.

Article 11

Confirmation of Service of Documents

The confirmation of the service of documents shall be formulated in accordance with the rules for the service of documents in effect in the territory of the Contracting Party applied to. The confirmation must indicate the time and place of service, as well as the person to whom the document is served.

Article 12

Service of Documents and Interrogation of Own Citizens

The Contracting Parties shall have the right to serve documents and to interrogate their own citizens through their diplomatic missions or consular institutions.

Article 13

Information on Legislation

The Ministry of Justice and the Procurator's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme People's Procurator's Office of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the other, on request mutually inform each other of the legislation in force and formerly in force in their states and of problems of its application by judicial institutions.

Article 14

Languages

In providing legal assistance, the institutions of the Contracting Parties shall, save as otherwise provided by this Treaty, use the Russian or the Vietnamese language.

Article 15

Costs Connected With Provision of Legal Assistance

1. The Contracting Party applied to shall make no claim for repayment of the costs of provision of legal assistance. The Contracting Parties themselves shall assume all the costs incurred in providing legal assistance in their territory.
2. The judicial institution applied to shall communicate to the applicant judicial institution the amount of the costs. If the applicant institution recovers these costs from the person liable therefor, the sums recovered shall accrue to the Contracting Party whose institution recovered the costs.

Chapter II

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL RELATIONS IN CIVIL AND FAMILY CASES

Article 16

Exemption From Security for Legal Costs

Citizens of one Contracting Party appearing before the courts of the other Contracting Party, if they reside in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, shall not be required to deposit security for legal costs on the sole ground that they are aliens or have no domicile in the territory of the Contracting Party before whose court they appear.

Procedural Privileges

Article 17

1. Citizens of one Contracting Party shall be exempted in the territory of the other Contracting Party from the payment of stamp tax and costs connected with the examination of the case and shall be accorded free legal assistance under the same conditions and to the same extent as citizens of this Contracting Party.
2. The privileges provided by point 1 shall apply to all the judicial acts performed in this case, including the execution of the judgement.

Article 18

1. The privileges provided by article 17 are granted on the basis of a document relating to the personal, family and property status of the petitioner. This document shall be issued by the competent institution of the Contracting Party in whose territory the petitioner has his domicile or residence.

2. If the petitioner has no domicile or residence in the territory of the Contracting Parties, a document issued by the diplomatic mission or the consular institution of the Contracting Party whose citizen he is shall be sufficient.

Article 19

1. A citizen of one Contracting Party who wishes to petition in the territory of the other Contracting Party for the granting of privileges according to article 17 may transmit this petition through the competent institution of his state. This institution shall transmit the application together with the documents issued according to article 18 and the other documents submitted by the petitioner to the competent institution of the other Contracting Party.
2. An application for the institution of proceedings, a petition for the appointment of a representative or other petitions that may arise may be transmitted simultaneously with the petition for the granting of privileges according to article 17.
3. The institution which rules on the petition for the granting of privileges may request additional data or explanations from the institution which issues the document.

Article 20

Discontinuance of Proceedings

In case of the institution of proceedings between the same parties and in connection with the same legal dispute in the courts of both Contracting Parties competent according to this Treaty and, in cases not provided by this Treaty, competent according to the legislation of the corresponding Contracting Party, the court which commenced the action later shall discontinue the proceedings and notify the parties of this.

PERSONAL STATUS AND FAMILY LAW

Article 21

Legal Capacity

1. The legal capacity of a person shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party of which this person is a citizen.
2. When minor daily transactions are concluded, the legal capacity of a person shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the transaction is concluded.
3. The legal capacity of a juridical person shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party according to the laws of which it is instituted.

Article 22

Declaration of Persons as Missing or Dead and Establishment of the Fact of Death

1. Proceedings for declaring persons missing or dead and for the establishment of the fact of death shall be within the jurisdiction of the institutions of the Contracting Party of which the person was a citizen at the time when, according to the latest data, he was alive.
2. The judicial institutions of one Contracting Party may declare a citizen of another Contracting Party missing or dead and establish the fact of death at the request of a person residing in its territory whose rights and interests are based on the legislation of this Contracting Party.
3. In cases indicated in points 1 and 2 the institutions of the Contracting Parties shall apply the legislation of their state.

Article 23

Contraction of Marriage

1. When marriage is contracted between persons one of whom is the citizen of one and the other, of the other Contracting Party, the conditions of contraction of marriage shall be determined for each of them by the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen he is. Furthermore, the requirements of the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the marriage is contracted in respect of impediments to marriage shall be observed.
2. The form of contraction of marriage shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the marriage is contracted.

Article 24

Personal and Property Relations of Spouses

1. The personal and property relations of jointly residing spouses shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory they have their permanent domicile.
2. If one spouse has a domicile in the territory of one Contracting Party and the other, in the territory of the other Contracting Party and both spouses have the same citizenship, their personal and property relations shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizens they are.
3. If one spouse has a domicile in the territory of one Contracting Party and the other, in the territory of the other Contracting Party and one spouse is the citizen of one Contracting Party and the Other, of the other Contracting Party, their personal and property relations shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory they had their last joint domicile.

4. If the spouses indicated in point 3 did not have a joint domicile, the legislation of the Contracting Party before the court of which the action is brought shall apply.

5. Matters pertaining to the personal and property relations of spouses shall be within the jurisdiction of the institutions of the Contracting Party whose legislation is applicable according to points 1, 2 and 3. The courts of both Contracting Parties shall have jurisdiction in the case provided by point 4.

Article 25

Dissolution of Marriage

1. In actions for the dissolution of marriage the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizens the spouses are at the time when the application is filed shall apply.

2. If one spouse is the citizen of one Contracting Party and the other, of the other Contracting Party the legislation of the Contracting Party to whose institution the application is submitted shall apply.

3. The institutions of the Contracting Party whose citizens the spouses are at the time when the application is submitted shall have jurisdiction in the case provided by point 1. If at the time when the application is submitted both spouses have a domicile in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the institutions of this Contracting Party shall also have jurisdiction.

4. The institutions of the Contracting Party in whose territory both spouses have a domicile shall have jurisdiction in the case provided by point 2. If one spouse has a domicile in the territory of one Contracting Party and the other, of the other Contracting Party, the institutions of both Contracting Parties shall have jurisdiction.

Article 26

Annulment of Marriage

1. In actions for the annulment of marriage the applied legislation shall be determined in accordance with article 23.

2. The jurisdiction of institutions in actions for the annulment of marriage shall be determined in accordance with points 3 and 4 of article 25.

Article 27

Legal Relations Between Parents and Children

1. In actions to establish and contest paternity the legislation of the Contracting Party of which the child is a citizen by birth shall apply.

2. The legal relations between parents and children shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory they have a joint domicile.

3. If the domicile of the parents or one of them is in the territory of one Contracting Party and the domicile of the child, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the legal relations between them shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the child has a domicile.

4. In actions for support from parents for the benefit of children and from adult children for the benefit of parents the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the person claiming support has a domicile shall apply.

5. Decisions on the legal relations indicated in point 1 shall be within the jurisdiction of the institutions of the Contracting Party whose citizen the child is or in whose territory the child has a domicile. The institutions of the Contracting Party in whose territory the plaintiff has a domicile shall have jurisdiction in the cases provided in points 2, 3 and 4.

Article 28

Adoption

1. The legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen the adopter is at the time of adoption shall apply with respect to adoption.

2. If the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen the child being adopted is requires the consent of the latter or of his legal representatives and the authorization of the competent body, such consent or authorization must be obtained.

3. If the child is adopted by spouses one of whom is a citizen of one Contracting Party and the other, a citizen of the other Contracting Party, the legislation of both Contracting Parties shall apply.

4. Adoption cases shall be within the jurisdiction of the institutions of the Contracting Party whose citizen the adopter is. The institutions of the Contracting Party in whose territory the spouses have or had a joint domicile or residence shall have jurisdiction in the case provided by point 3.

5. The provisions of points 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall also apply with respect to the termination of adoption.

GUARDIANSHIP AND CURATORSHIP

Article 29

1. Guardianship and curatorship over citizens of the Contracting Parties shall, save as otherwise provided by this Treaty, be established by the institutions of the Contracting Party whose citizen the person over whom guardianship or curatorship is to be established is.

2. The conditions of guardianship and curatorship and their termination shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen the person over whom guardianship or curatorship is to be established is.

3. The legal relations between the guardian or curator and the person under guardianship or curatorship shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party whose institution appointed the guardian or curator.

4. With respect to the obligation to accept guardianship or curatorship the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen the person appointed a guardian or curator is shall be applicable.

5. A citizen of the other Contracting Party may be appointed the guardian or curator of the person who is a citizen of one Contracting Party if he has a domicile in the territory of the Contracting Party where the guardianship or curatorship will be exercised.

Article 30

1. If it is necessary to appoint a guardian or curator over a citizen of one Contracting Party whose domicile, residence or property are in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the institution of this Contracting Party shall at once notify the institution having jurisdiction according to point 1 of article 29.

2. In urgent cases the institutions of the other Contracting Party may take, in accordance with their legislation, the necessary temporary steps, at once notifying the institutions having jurisdiction according to point 1 of article 29. These steps shall remain in effect pending the adoption of another decision by the indicated institutions.

Article 31

1. The institutions of the Contracting Party whose citizen the person over whom guardianship or curatorship is to be established may petition the institution of the other Contracting Party for the appointment of a guardian or curator or for the adoption of temporary measures if the person has a domicile or residence in the territory of this Contracting Party. The institutions applied to shall notify the applicant institutions of the appointment of a guardian or curator or of the adoption of temporary measures.

2. If guardianship or curatorship was established over a citizen of one Contracting Party and then the territory of the other Contracting Party became the place of residence of this person, the institution which appointed the guardian or curator may ask the institution of the other Contracting Party to assume the further exercise of guardianship or curatorship. Guardianship or curatorship are considered transferred when the institution applied to assumes the guardianship or curatorship and notifies the applicant institution of this.

3. The institution which assumed the guardianship or curatorship shall exercise it in accordance with the legislation of its state. However, it shall not have the right to rule on questions relating to the personal status of the person under guardianship or curatorship.

Article 32

Form of Legal Transaction

1. The form of legal transaction shall be determined by the legislation which is applicable to the transaction itself. However, compliance with the legislation of the place where the transaction is concluded is sufficient.
2. The form of transaction with respect to immovable property shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the immovable property is situated.

Article 33

Obligations Resulting From Wrongful Injury

1. Liability in connection with obligations resulting from the commission of wrongful injury shall be determined according to the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the act or other circumstance serving as the grounds for a claim for redress of an injury took place.
2. If the injuring person and the victim are citizens of one Contracting Party, the legislation of this Contracting Party shall be applicable.
3. Decisions in the cases indicated in points 1 and 2 shall be within the jurisdiction of the judicial institution of the Contracting Party whose legislation is subject to application.

MATTERS OF SUCCESSION

Article 34

Principle of Equality

Citizens of one Contracting Party shall enjoy the same rights as citizens of the other Contracting Party with respect to the capacity to make or revoke wills disposing of property situated in the territory of the other Contracting Party and of rights to be exercised there, as well as with respect to the capacity to succeed to property or rights. The property and rights shall descend to them under the same conditions as those established for their own citizens.

Article 35

Right of Succession

1. The right of succession to movable property shall be regulated by the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen the testator was at the time of his death.
2. The right of succession to immovable property shall be regulated by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the immovable property is situated.

Article 36

Reversion of Estate to the State

If according to the legislation of the Contracting Parties the estate reverts to the state, movable property shall revert to the Contracting Party whose citizen the testator was at the time of his death and immovable property, to the Contracting Party on whose territory it is situated.

Article 37

Will

1. The capacity to make or revoke a will and the legal effects of defects in the declaration of intention shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen the testator was at the time of making or revoking the will.
2. The form of the will shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party whose citizen the testator was at the time of making or revoking the will. However, compliance with the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the will was made or revoked is sufficient.

Article 38

Jurisdiction in Matters of Succession

1. Proceedings in matters of succession to movable property shall be within the jurisdiction of the judicial institution of the Contracting Party whose citizen the testator was at the moment of his death.
2. Proceedings in matters of succession to immovable property shall be within the jurisdiction of the judicial institutions of the Contracting Party in whose territory the immovable property is situated.
3. The provisions of points 1 and 2 shall apply accordingly to dispute in matters of succession.

Article 39

Measures for the Protection of the Estate

1. The institutions of the Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with their legislation, take measures necessary to ensure the protection of the estate left in their territory by a citizen of another Contracting Party or to administer it.
2. The measures taken according to point 1 shall be immediately reported to the diplomatic mission or consular institution of the other Contracting Party, which may participate in the implementation of these measures. At the request of the diplomatic mission or the consular institution the measures taken according to point 1 may be modified, rescinded or postponed.

3. At the request of the judicial institution having jurisdiction in the proceedings in matters of succession the measures taken according to point 1 may be modified, rescinded or postponed.

Article 40

Transmittal of Will

If the will is in the territory of one Contracting Party and the proceedings in matters of succession are within the jurisdiction of the judicial institution of the other Contracting Party, a certified copy of the will and, on request, an original copy of the will shall be transmitted to it.

RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS

Article 41

Recognition of Judgements in Cases of Nonproperty Nature

Final judgements in civil (including labor) and family cases of a nonproperty nature rendered by judicial institutions, institutions of civil registration and guardianship and curatorship authorities of one Contracting Party shall be recognized in the territory of the other Contracting Party without further proceedings if there are no grounds for nonrecognition specified by article 46. The indicated judgements shall also be recognized if they are rendered before the entry into force of this Treaty.

Article 42

Recognition and Enforcement of Judgements in Cases of Property Nature

The Contracting Parties shall mutually recognize and enforce under the conditions specified by this Treaty the following final judgements rendered in the territory of the other Contracting Party after the entry into force of this Treaty:

- 1) decisions of judicial institutions in civil (labor) and family cases of a property nature;
- 2) world agreements approved by the courts;
- 3) sentences in the part relating to compensation for damage caused by an offence.

Article 43

Application for Authorization of Enforcement of Judgement

1. The application for authorization of enforcement of the judgement shall be submitted to the judicial institution which rendered judgement in the case. This judicial institution shall transmit the application to the court competent in accordance with article 45 to render judgement on the application. If the person petitioning for authorization of enforcement of the judgement has a domicile or

residence in the territory of the Contracting Party where the judgement is subject to enforcement, the application may be also submitted directly to the competent court of this Contracting Party.

2. The particulars of the application shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory enforcement is to be effected.

Article 44

Documents Accompanying Application

The application for authorization of enforcement shall be accompanied by the following:

- 1) a copy of the judgement certified by the judicial institution with a certificate to the effect that the judgement has become final and is subject to enforcement if this does not follow from the text of the judgement itself;
- 2) a document from which it follows that the respondent who did not participate in the proceedings or his representative was served in due time and proper form with a summons to appear in court;
- 3) certified translations of the documents specified in this article and a translation of the application.

Article 45

Authorization of Enforcement of Judgement

1. The application for authorization of enforcement of the judgement shall be considered by the court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement is to be executed.
2. The court considering the application for authorization of enforcement shall confine itself to the determination that the conditions specified by this Treaty have been observed. If the conditions have been observed, the court shall authorize enforcement.
3. If the court has any doubts when deciding on the question of authorization of enforcement, it may request explanations from the petitioner for enforcement of the judgement, as well as interrogate the debtor concerning the application and, when necessary, demand clarifications from the judicial institution which rendered the judgement.

Article 46

Refusal to Recognize and Enforce Judgements

Recognition and enforcement of the judgement may be refused:

- 1) if the respondent did not participate in the proceedings, because he or his representative was not served in due time and proper form with a summons to appear in court;

2. between the same parties, relating to the same subject and based on the same grounds the institution of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement is to be recognized and enforced previously rendered a final judgement, or if the institution of this Contracting Party previously initiated proceedings in this case;

3. if according to this Treaty and, in cases not specified by this Treaty, according to the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement is to be recognized and enforced the case pertains to the exclusive jurisdiction of the institutions of this Contracting Party.

Article 47

Enforcement of Judgement

1. The enforcement procedure shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement is enforced.

2. The debtor may present objections against the enforcement of the judgement if this is admissible according to the legislation of the Contracting Party whose judicial institution rendered the judgement.

3. With respect to the legal costs connected with enforcement the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement is to be enforced shall apply.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS RELATING TO LEGAL COSTS

Article 48

1. If citizens exempted from depositing security for legal costs according to article 16 are required in the territory of one Contracting Party to repay legal costs, the appropriate court in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, on application, authorize without charge the repayment of these costs.

2. In addition to legal costs, costs of translation and certification of documents specified in article 44 shall also be repaid.

Article 49

1. The application for authorization of enforcement of the judgement relating to the repayment of legal costs shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgement relating to costs and a certificate to the effect that the judgement has become final and is subject to enforcement.

2. The indicated documents must be furnished with a translation into the language of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement is enforced.

3. The court authorizing the enforcement of the judgement relating to the repayment of legal costs shall verify only:

1) whether the judgement has become final and is subject to enforcement;

2) whether the documents mentioned in point 1 are furnished with a certified translation.

4. The court judgement relating to the authorization of enforcement may be appealed in accordance with the legislation of the Contracting Party whose court rendered this judgement.

Article 50

The application for authorization of enforcement of the judgement relating to legal costs in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be submitted to the court of this Contracting Party competent to authorize the enforcement of the judgement or to the court which rendered the judgement relating to legal costs. In the latter case the court shall transmit the application to the competent court of the other Contracting Party together with the documents indicated in article 49.

Article 51

1. The court shall authorize the enforcement of the judgement relating to legal costs without hearing the parties.

2. The enforcement of the judgement relating to legal costs cannot be refused on the grounds that the person submitting the application did not previously pay the costs of its enforcement.

Article 52

Transport of Articles and Transfer of Funds

In the transport of articles and transfer of funds in accordance with this Treaty from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other Contracting Party the legislation of the state from whose territory articles are to be transported or funds are to be transferred shall apply.

Chapter III

LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Extradition

Article 53

Obligation To Extradite

1. The Contracting Parties shall undertake to extradite to each other on request, under the conditions specified by this Treaty, persons in their territory for the purpose of criminal prosecution or execution of sentences.

2. Extradition shall be admissible for acts which, according to the legislation of both Contracting Parties, are offences and whose commission is punishable in the form of imprisonment for a period of more than 1 year or with a heavier penalty. Extradition for the execution of final sentences shall be admissible in case of conviction of the guilty persons for the commission of such offences to imprisonment for a period of no less than 6 months or another heavier penalty.

Article 54

Refusal To Extradite

1. Extradition shall not be admissible if:

- 1) the offence was committed by a citizen of the Contracting Party applied to;
 - 2) at the time the requisition is received, according to the legislation of the Contracting Party applied to, criminal prosecution cannot be initiated or the sentence cannot be executed owing to lapse of time or on other legal grounds;
 - 3) a final sentence has been rendered with respect to the person whose extradition is claimed for the same offence in the territory of the Contracting Party applied to, or the action against him has been dismissed;
 - 4) prosecution in respect of the offence is initiated in accordance with the legislation of both Contracting Parties by way of private complaint.
2. Extradition can be refused if the offence in connection with which the extradition is claimed was committed in the territory of the Contracting Party applied to.
3. In case of refusal to extradite the applicant Contracting Party must be informed of the grounds for the refusal.

Article 55

Requisition for Extradition

1. The requisition for extradition must have the following particulars:

- 1) the name of the applicant institution;
 - 2) the text of the law of the applicant Contracting Party on the basis of which the act is considered an offence;
 - 3) the full name of the person subject to extradition, information on his citizenship, domicile or residence, if possible, a personal description and other information on his personality;
 - 4) information on the extent of the damage, if the offence resulted in damage.
2. The requisition for extradition for the purpose of criminal prosecution must be accompanied by a certified copy of the decision on his detention with a description of the actual circumstance of the case.
3. The requisition for extradition for the purpose of execution of the sentence must be accompanied by a certified copy of the sentence, confirming that it has become final, and by the text of the criminal law on the basis of which the person was convicted. If the convicted person has already served a part of his sentence, the data on this shall also be reported.

Article 56

Detention Pending Extradition

Upon receipt of the requisition the Contracting Party applied to shall take immediate steps to detain the person whose extradition is claimed, save in cases in which extradition is not admissible according to this Treaty.

Article 57

Supplementary Information

1. If the requisition for extradition does not contain all the necessary data, the Contracting Party applied to may request supplementary information, for which it shall set a time limit not exceeding 2 months. At the request of the applicant Contracting Party this time limit may, if there are valid reasons, be extended, but not more than 2 months.

2. If the required information is not received within the specified or extended time limit, the competent institution of the Contracting Party applied to may discontinue the extradition proceedings and release the person from custody.

Article 58

Detention Pending Receipt of Requisition for Extradition

1. In an urgent case the Contracting Party applied to may at the request of the applicant Contracting Party detain a person pending receipt of a requisition for extradition according to article 55. The application must contain a reference to the decision on detention or to the final sentence and an indication that the requisition for extradition will be presented without delay. The application may be transmitted by mail, telegraph, telephone or in another way.

2. The competent institutions of each Contracting Party may even without the application specified by point 1 temporarily detain a person in its territory if there are valid suspicions that this person has committed an extraditable offence in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

3. The other Contracting Party shall be immediately notified of detention according to points 1 and 2.

Article 59

Release of a Temporarily Detained Person

A person detained in accordance with article 58 must be released if the requisition for extradition is not received from the other Contracting Party within 30 days from the day on which the notification of his detention was sent. The other Contracting Party shall be notified of the person's release from detention.

Article 60

Postponement of Extradition

If the person whose extradition is claimed is under trial or has been convicted for another offence in the territory of the Contracting Party applied to, extradition may be postponed until the termination of the criminal prosecution or the completion or remission of the sentence.

Article 61

Temporary Extradition

1. If the postponement of extradition provided by article 60 may result in expiration of the period of limitation of criminal prosecution, or may seriously hamper the investigation of an offence, the person whose extradition is claimed may be temporarily extradited on receipt of a substantiated application.

2. A temporarily extradited person shall be returned immediately after the conclusion of the criminal proceedings for the purpose of which he was extradited.

Article 62

Concurrent Requisitions for Extradition

If requisitions for the extradition of the same person are received from several states, the Contracting Party applied to shall decide which of these requisitions shall be complied with.

Article 63

Limits to the Criminal Prosecution of Extradited Person

1. Without the consent of the Contracting Party applied to an extradited person may not be criminally prosecuted or punished for an offence committed before the extradition, for which he was not extradited.

2. Nor can a person be extradited to a third state without the consent of the Contracting Party applied to.

3. The consent of the Contracting Party applied to shall not be required if:

1) the extradited person does not leave, despite the existing possibility, the territory of the Contracting Party applied to within 1 month after the conclusion of the criminal prosecution or the completion or remission of his sentence. This period shall not include the time during which the extradited person is unable to leave the territory of the Contracting Party applied to for reasons beyond his control;

2) the extradited person left the territory of the applicant Contracting Party and voluntarily returned to its territory.

Article 64

Extradition

1. The Contracting Party applied to shall notify the applicant Contracting Party of the time and place of extradition.
2. If the applicant Contracting Party does not accept the person subject to extradition within 15 days after the fixed date of extradition, this person shall be released from custody. On the basis of an understanding between both Contracting Parties this period may be extended, but by no more than 15 days.

Article 65

Reextradition

If an extradited person evades criminal prosecution or the completion of the sentence and returns to the territory of the Contracting Party applied to, on receipt of a new requisition of the applicant Contracting Party this person shall be extradited even without the submission of the data and materials mentioned in article 55.

Article 66

Notification of Results of Criminal Prosecution

The Contracting Party which accepted the extradited person notifies the Contracting Party applied to of the results of criminal proceedings. Upon application a copy of the final judgement shall be transmitted.

Article 67

Conveyance in Transit

1. The Contracting Party shall, on receipt of the application of the other Contracting Party, authorize the conveyance through its territory of persons extradited by a third state to the other Contracting Party. The Contracting Parties shall not be bound to authorize the conveyance of persons whose extradition is inadmissible according to this Treaty.
2. The application for authorization of such conveyance shall be formulated and submitted in the same manner as a requisition for extradition.

Article 68

Costs of Extradition and Conveyance in Transit

Costs connected with extradition shall be assumed by the Contracting Party in whose territory they arose and the costs connected with conveyance in transit, by the applicant Contracting Party.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Article 69

Obligation To Prosecute

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes, at the request of the other Contracting Party, to prosecute, in accordance with its own legislation, its own citizens suspected of committing an offence in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party.
2. The obligation to prosecute shall also apply to such infractions which, according to the legislation of the applicant Contracting Party, are considered offences and, according to the Contracting Party applied to, only administrative misdemeanors.
3. Claims for criminal prosecution submitted by the victims in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party to its competent institutions within proper time limits shall also be in effect in the territory of the other Contracting Party.
4. Persons who suffered damage resulting from the offence in connection with which the request for prosecution was submitted shall be involved in the case if they presented claims for damages.

Article 70

Request for Criminal Prosecution

1. The request for criminal prosecution must have the following particulars:
 - 1) the name of the applicant institution;
 - 2) a description of the act in connection with which the request for criminal prosecution is submitted;
 - 3) as accurate an indication of the time and place of commission of the act as possible;
 - 4) the text of the law of the applicant Contracting Party on the basis of which the act is considered an offence, as well as the texts of other statutes of great importance for the proceedings;
 - 5) the full name of the suspected person, information on his citizenship, domicile or residence and other information on his personality;
 - 6) claims of the victims in the criminal proceedings instituted on the victim's complaint and claims for damages;
 - 7) information on the extent of the damage if the offence resulted in damage.

The request shall be accompanied by the materials of criminal prosecution and evidence available to the applicant Contracting Party.

1. If at the time of submission of the request for criminal prosecution the accused person is held in custody in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party, he shall be delivered to the territory of the Contracting Party applied to.

2. The Contracting Party applied to shall be bound to notify the applicant Contracting Party of the final judgement. At the request of the applicant Contracting Party a copy of the final judgement must be transmitted.

Article 71

Consequences of Criminal Prosecution

If in accordance with article 69 a request for prosecution is submitted to the Contracting Party, after the sentence becomes final or the institutions of the Contracting Party applied to render another final judgement, criminal proceedings cannot be instituted by the institutions of the applicant Contracting Party and the action commenced shall be subject to termination.

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Article 72

Delivery of Articles in Connection With Offences

1. The Contracting Parties undertake to deliver to each other on request:

1) articles acquired through the commission of an offence or their value;

2) articles which may be important as evidence in criminal proceedings. These articles shall be delivered even if the person cannot be extradited owing to his death, escape or any other circumstances.

2. If the Contracting Party applied to needs the claimed articles as evidence in criminal proceedings, their delivery may be postponed until such proceedings are concluded.

3. The rights of third parties to the articles delivered to the applicant Contracting Party remain in force. After the proceedings are concluded, these articles shall be returned free of charge to the Contracting Party which delivered them. In some cases these articles may be returned to their owners even before the conclusion of the proceedings if this is possible without detriment to the proceedings. If the persons having rights to the articles are in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party, this Contracting Party with the consent of the Contracting Party applied to has the right to return the articles to these persons directly.

Article 73

Notification of Sentences and Information Relating to Criminal Record

1. The Contracting Parties shall annually communicate to each other information concerning the final sentences pronounced by the courts of one Contracting Party with respect to citizens of the other Contracting Party.

2. The Contracting Parties shall, on request, transmit to each other information regarding the criminal record of persons formerly convicted by their courts if these persons are criminally prosecuted in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party.

Article 74

Method of Communication

In matters of extradition and criminal prosecution and other matters concerning legal assistance in criminal cases the Procurator's Office or the Ministry of Justice of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Supreme People's Procurator's Office or the Ministry of Justice of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall communicate, as appropriate, with each other.

Chapter IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 75

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification.
2. This Treaty shall enter into force 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Hanoi.
3. The Treaty shall remain in force until the expiration of 1 year from the day on which one of the Contracting Parties notifies the other Contracting Party of its desire to terminate it.

Done at Moscow on 10 December 1981 in duplicate, each in the Russian and Vietnamese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

V. Terebilov

For the State Council
of the Socialist
Republic of
Vietnam

Phan Hien

Ratified by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 10 June 1982 and by the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 22 January 1982.

The exchange of the instruments of ratification took place at Hanoi on 10 September 1982.

11,439

CSO: 1800/263

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

YOUNG PEOPLE ADVISED AGAINST BUYING FASHIONABLE CLOTHES

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 50, 14-20 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by T. P.: "Talking Again About 'Fashion'"]

[Excerpts] Every year at the time of Christmas and Tet we young people usually rush to tailors' shops to have our clothes made, in spite of the fact that at this time of the year, the costs of materials and labor can be twice as much as compared with the previous few months. For example, this year in Ho Chi Minh City the price of material for a pair of Western-style pants on the black market went from 300 dong in September to 450 dong in December, and labor for making this pair of pants in a private shop from 90 to 160 dong. We can make a simple calculation to find out that to have just a pair of pants made costs only 390 dong in September but as much as 610 dong in December, or 220 dong more. For cadres, workers, civil servants or students, who are dependent on their families, 220 dong is not a small sum of money. However, the number of young people who had new clothes made in these year-end days was 3 or 4 times larger than during the normal time, which made prices "escalate" freely. At such tailors' shops as Th. on Cao Thang Street, V. on Vo Van Tan Street, Ph. on Dong Khoi Street, etc., the owners said that unlike during the normal time when one tailor could make and deliver the clothes ordered by customers, at the approach of Christmas they had to double or triple the number of tailors and sewing machines in order to keep up with orders. Why do we have to wait until the year-end days to have our clothes made? Some people say that it is just our habit, but quite a few others say that new "fashion" appears only close to Christmas and the Tet and that to have clothes made too early could mean to be outmoded.

In reality, because of our economic situation being temporarily difficult, with the exception of a few people who can afford, the majority of people whose income is still low must save money for a while before they can have a suit made. Therefore, when the need for new clothes arises, we should select a versatile style, i.e., the clothes that we can wear both to go to work or school and to spend leisure time, to visit with friends, etc. Young people naturally

need to wear attractive clothes, but the fact that some of us compete with their peers and run after "modern fashion" is totally inappropriate for our real situation. For instance, it is a waste for someone to accept the expensive price just to have a "fashionable" suit to wear in one Christmas night or for a few days during the Tet and to put away for the rest of the year only to wear it occasionally afterwards. For to wear clothes is just a necessity while we young people must limit our spending in order to satisfy other material and spiritual needs. Do you agree, young friends? It is even more senseless when we find that a number of friends "run after" the "fashion" in a blind, even absurd, manner. Let us imagine we are enjoying a performance in front of the municipal theater and find in front of us a young man wearing a "pullover" shirt with lines of awkward advertisement in English and a pair of jeans with an American flag next to a pocket cover -- how offending the situation is and how bad do you feel? Or when you stroll one afternoon along Le Loi Street, where international visitors often pass by, and suddenly read on the back of a Vietnamese girl the words, "Give Me A Kiss," or on the bosom part of her blouse other words like "Kiss Me," "Forget Me Not," and so on, how much hurt do you feel?

We do not object to "fashion." But we must distinguish between good "fashion" and bad "fashion" (not all fashions, including the ones from abroad, are good ones). Let us buy clothes to the extent we can afford them, but we should not compete with our peers beyond what we can afford and buy outrageous and awkward "fashions" to the point that we have to borrow money from friends or ask for money from our parents. Clothes enhance our beauty and a sense of youth in us, but we should not allow ourselves to be debased or to become bad because we are their slave.

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